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THE MUSE.

I LAUGH AND SET THEM FLYING.

Let those who will repine at fate,
And droop their heads with sorrow;
I laugh when cares upon me wait—
I know they'll leave to morrow.
My purse is light; but what of that?
My heart is light to match it;
And if I tear my only coat,
I laugh the while I patch it!

I've seen some elves, who called themselves
My friends in summer weather,
Blown far away, in sorrow's day,
As winds would blow a feather.
I never grieved to see them go
(The rascals who would heed 'em!)
For what's the use of having friends,
If false when most you need 'em!

I've seen some rich in wordly gear,
Eternally repining,
Their hearts a prey to every fear—
With gladness never shining.
I would not change my lightsome heart
For all their gold and sorrow;
For that's a thing that all their wealth
Can neither buy nor borrow.

And still as sorrows come to me;
(As sorrows sometimes will come)
I find the way to make them flee,
Is bidding them right welcome.
They cannot brook a cheerful look—
They're only used to sighing;
And he that meets them with a smile
Is sure to set them flying.

From the Common School Assistant.

THINGS A FARMER OUGHT NOT TO DO.

1 A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.

2 A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

3 A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can by care and good management produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

4 The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

5 A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have little to do.

6 A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

7 No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

8 A farmer should never use ardent spirit as a drink, if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

9 A farmer never should refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8s. because he wanted 8s 6d and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. for it.

10 A farmer should never allow his wood house to be emptied of wood during the summer season; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of the wife, and perhaps be compelled to a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11 A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.

The Harper's Establishment destroyed by fire.—An Extra from the N. York Herald of Wednesday last gives the particulars of a destructive fire which occured in the great publishing establishment of the Harpers. The fire broke out in the bindery, 4th story, about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. By the energies of the fire companies, the fire did not get below the fourth story though all the property in the building from the first to the fifth stories inclusive, all of which were filled with valuable effects, were more or less injured by either fire or water. The total loss of property is estimated at $100,000; the insurance on which was only $15,000. The entire Printing establishment including all stereotype plates was fortunately saved.

The establishment of a new line of steam packets between Oswego and Chicago forms a new era in the commerce and navigation of the Lakes. The new steamer Chicago, Capt. Malcolm, one of the vessels forming this line, called the New York, Oswego and Chicago line, leaves here to-morrow, June 1st, for Chicago with passengers and merchandize. She is now loading at the dock of Messrs. Bronson & Croker, and has already over 90 passengers.

The Chicago is the handsomest craft, and the best adapted to the accomodation of passengers and the conveyance of merchandize that we have seen upon the lakes. The Vandalia, another of the line, leaves here on the 10th of June, and the Oswego, now nearly completed, leaves on the 20th for Chicago.—*Oswego Her*

THRILLING INCIDENT—RELIGION, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We have just heard of a most awful and deplorable scene, which has been enacted in Newton, N. J., three miles from Camden. About three months ago, the wife of a German laboring farmer becoming religiously inclined, attended the Baptist Church in Haddonfield very regularly, until she became fully converted to the faith, and was baptised without the knowledge of her husband. As soon as the fact was known to him, he threatened to shoot the minister and some of the leading members of the church, as well as his wife. To accomplish this, he charged his gun, shouldered it and walked to the minister's house, but not finding him at home, he returned to his own house, and threatened to shoot his wife, who very fortunately escaped and swore her life against him. He was arrested and placed in Woodbury jail, where he remained till last week, when he scaled the wall and went back to his own house, in the dead of the night. His wife feeling alarmed lest he should kill her, fled in her night clothes to a neighbor's house, about a quarter of a mile distant. A few nights afterwards, the police being apprised of his whereabouts, went to arrest him; as they were passing up the stairs to the room where it was thought he was sleeping, they beheld him standing at the head of the stair-case, with a large axe raised, with which he threatened to kill the first that came within his reach; and suiting the action to the word, he made a blow with great force, which barely escaped murdering one of the officers as the axe struck his hat, and the blade passing through it, was buried in the side of the door. At this, one officer asked for "the pistols to shoot him." which caused him to retreat back and almost instantly was heard a heavy fall upon the floor. They entered the room, and found him lying on the floor weltering in his blood he having cut his throat with a razor. As they approached to raise him up he placed both his hands in the gash of his throat and dragged at it, as if determined to tear himself to pieces. He was overpowered, tied down a physician sent for, the wound dressed, and he allowed to remain at his house under guard, until he should have so far recovered as to allow of his being taken to prison. He grew better in strength although the wound still remained open until Sunday night last, when he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and decamped. Up to yesterday morning nothing had been heard of him, and his friends, as well as the law officers, manifested much alarm at his absence. One thing is certain he cannot long survive as he is unable to eat or swallow any thing. Such a fiend deserves to die the death he is likely to suffer,—starvation and want of attention in some desolate wood, afar from friends and home.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

MR. PROFFIT AND THE WHIGS.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia U.S. Gazette of May 17. The only comment necessary to be made is to repeat the concluding sentence, to wit; 'Poor Proffit! it is hard to be laughed at by all, and quizzed by one's own *friends!*'

But I will drop the tragic and turn again to the farcic and what better subject for farce than Proffit? Well, this redoubtable member of the guard, and while Mr. Wise was in the hands of the law, its corporal, was at the President's last evening, where *my Ariel* heard him whisper, a secret, a good joke, into Mr. Tyler's ear. In a very low tone he said that Mr. Johnson, (Reverdy) of Baltimore, had got a bruised eye; he reported that he had got it by a fall from his horse; but said Mr. P. that was not the way; the fact is, he was with Stanley while the latter was practising, and one of his pistol balls rebounded and struck him (*Mr. J.*) near the eye. Mr. P. went on further to give Mr. Tyler an idea of his importance and usefulness in the House. He said he let nothing that affected the administration escape his notice, and he spared neither the whigs or Locofocos.—Seeing how keen I was, said Mr. P. Mr. Wise told me the other day that I was equal to *nine terriers!* This was related with as much self-complacency as if Wise had never thought of *quizzing* him for his meddlesomeness, by thus comparing him to nine terriers! Poor Proffit! it is hard to be laughed at by all, and quizzed by one's own friends.

"A LITTLE UNDER PAR."

The Madisonian gave the public yesterday this fine piece of news:

POSTCRIPT.—UNITED STATES LOAN.

We are happy to say that the secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of the United States loan as it was desirable to sell at this time, to Messrs. John Ward and Co. The amount is supposed to be three and half millions, and the rate a little under par. The Secretary will now be able to do justice to all claimants upon his department. His frank and still sagacious manner has secured the respect and confidence of all who had occasion to confer with him.

So, Messrs. John Ward and Co. have got "*so much of the United States loan as it was desirable to sell at this time*"—*three and a half million*, "at "*a little under par!*""

We wish the Madisonian, in its official intelligence, would be a little more specific. How much does Mr. John Ward charge on the advance of his credit for that of the United States now only "a little under par!" Does he charge a half, or a quarter of a million, discount, for the degradation of our Government credit since Whiggery has *reduced*, not the taxes, (these they have increased.) but the character of the country! When before was a Mr. John Ward, or any body else—the Barings or the Rothschilds stronger in credit or in resources than our great and rich country? Now Mr. John Ward whom nobody knows, is rich enough and has credit to shave the whole United States.—*Globe.*

NEW ASTOR LIBRARY.

We are gratified in being able to state that the newly projected Library, which has been some time in contemplation, is about immediately to be carried into effect under the auspices of John Jacob Astor Esq., whose munificent gift of $400,000 including a grant of land as the site of the erection of the building in Lafayette place, has been already appropriated. So noble a commencement augurs well for the future success of this desirable enterprize in the cause of literature, and it will doubtless influence many subsequent patrons to acts of corresponding liberality and public spirit. The services of Cogswell, a gentleman of well-known erudition and scholarship, have been secured as Librarian, and he is actively engaged in the preparation of the voluminous catalogue, collating it with those of the principal libraries of Europe, &c. All true lovers of learning must rejoice in the prospect of a speedy establishment of an institution so admirably adapted to the necessities of the times, and one so well calculated to impart a lustre to the literature of the country.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Wormwood is recommended as a cure for delirium tremens. The patient is to have a strong decoction, taken as hot as it can be borne, and repeated until the agitation subsides and sleep obtained. In nearly one hundred cases of delirium tremens at the house of Correction in Boston, every one has been cured by Wormwood Tea, taken hot and freely.

The Shakers' creed is a very curious one. They believe in one God and two persons in the Godhead; male and female, Father and Mother—called Power and Wisdom.

They believe that Adam was the Father of the old creation, and Eve was the Mother—both being created after the image of God; and that Christ is the Father of the new Creation, and Ann Lee the Mother—and that the Millenium commenced with the appearance of Ann Lee on the earth.

They believe in the immortality of animals as well as men. They say John saw horses in the world of spirits, as recorded in Revelations.

They believe that all the venomous and ugly animals on earth are symbolical of the evil spirits that inhabit the lower regions of the invisible world, and that the beautiful creatures, such as birds with gorgeous plumage, are symbolic of the good spirits in the mansions of bliss.

They believe that the souls of the Shakers, in their trances and visions, really visit the heavenly world. The lancet has been applied to them, and their flesh has been scarified while in this state, without producing a particle of blood. One person who visited the land of spirits in a trance, saw all the patriarchs and kings of olden time; saw King David travelling and Solomon on a snow white horse; saw Christ and the Apostles.

THE EVANSVILLE AFFAIR.—In justice to the person implicated as well as to the denomination of which he is a member, we publish the following letter written by Mr. Weinzoepflin in reply to the article which we copied from the Evansville Journal two weeks since, charging him with the commission of an infamous crime:

To the Editors of the Evansville Journal:

GENTLEMEN—I have read the editorial article, of which I am the subject, in your journal of the 12th inst., with a painful sense that great, though I hope unintended injustice, has been done me by your remarks. Without asking why you have done so much to prejudice my cause, *for I heartily forgive every thing that* has been said, or done in the heat of excitement by all concerned; permit me *however to* beg of you in my unprotected position to abstain as far as possible from all expression of opinion upon the case, and to observe your admirable proposition, that "as journalists we should not attempt to prejudice public opinion in advance."—And in order that the evil already disseminated may as far as possible be corrected, permit me to be heard one moment by your readers in reply to some of the remarks in which I am so deeply interested. It is no doubt quite natural that a charge, such as is alleged against me, when proposed to the belief of the public, should produce an excitement in the midst of which the rights of the accused are for the moment forgotten. Yet, when the unhappy object of the public indignation asks at its bar that the rights which remain to him in common with the rest of the community may still be respected, his prayer will not be disregarded, for an honest indignation against crime is always inseparably connected with a delicate sense of justice. A person accused of crime is entitled to have his guilt or innocence tested by the tribunals instituted for that purpose; and all influences calculated to prevent their impartial operation, should be regarded highly unjust against the individual, at the same time that they are destructive of the purity and permanence of the institutions themselves.

And now as to the assertion, or insinuation, of my guilt in the matter in question, or that there is good ground for other and serious complaints against me, I claim humbly to oppose to the first my own assertion of innocence, and to the other my utter unconsciousness of any such ground. To counterbalance likewise your foregone conclusion, I beg to assert and appeal to the fact, that my entire congregation, (not to speak of many of a different persuasion,) who knew me best and had better opportunities than yourselves of learning all the circumstances upon which depends the results of this great affair is unanimously impressed with the belief of my entire innocence; although as Catholics (it will be conceded) they are to the highest degree jealous of the honor of their religion and the purity of its observance, and could not tolerate for a moment the wolf in sheep's clothing who would desecrate that which they regard upon earth the most holy. Again, upon the supposition that the charges in question are true, as well the one before the law, as that one of "other and serious complaints," would not the gratuitous statement of such truth, under the peculiar circumstances, be extremely unjust and oppressive, and only calculated still more to enflame the public feeling already too excited for a calm and impartial examination of the charge.

As to the fears entertained of my appearance at your court, I beg to assure all who may doubt upon the subject that I shall be there, and pray that then at least the excitement will be sufficiently appeased to prevent a repetition of the multiplied wrongs which I suffered at the preparatory hearing. And here I would inform your readers, that the violent circumstances attending this hearing, entirely deprived me of the exercise of the invaluable rights so eminently enjoyed by individuals accused in this country, of cross examination, of producing rebutting testimony, and being heard in their defence by themselves and counsel—that at the close of her statement in chief, the prosecutrix was announced by her counsel to have become too unwell to answer any further the ends of justice, and that upon my counsel protesting their desire to cross examine, but politely offering to indulge her fully, as to the time, the mob broke in upon our peaceful tribunal—took justice into its own hands—prevented all further investigation of the cause—sought to get possession of my person, which had to be protected in the very presence of the justice, by a rally of my *friends*—attempted to intimidate, and in *many* instances successfully, the crowd of those who knew me best, from manifesting their strong conviction of my innocence by becoming bail for my appearance and finally obliged me to escape, not in a wagon, but on *foot* and in disguise, in order to preserve my own life and the peace and safety of the town.

And thus a most important judicial investigation, from the uncontrollable fury of a mob, ended in a riot and in the most flagrant denial of justice or even protection to an unfortunate individual claiming the right belonging to all in common to meet and rebut with the ordinary means of the law, charges made against him.—To which I will add that every man of my congregation wished, as I am informed, to sign my bond, and that the necessity of my escaping on foot was somewhat increased by the circumstance of my horse having mysteriously disappeared the night previous to the last hearing.

Any one who witnessed the scene alluded to would certainly smile at the idea that it offered proper facilities for the investigation of truth, or that it afforded any just ground to prejudice the cause of the individual who is the unfortunate object of private vengeance. The time will arrive, I hope, when a fair investigation will be had, and until then will not all good citizens and unprejudiced lovers of truth suspend their judgments, and for all practical purpose regard me as innocent, as does the law which the people themselves have ordained? I feel sure that yourselves and all editors will concede to me the right which I understand to be established beyond question in this country, which is emphatically the land of laws.

Respectfully yours,
R. WEINZOEPFLIN.
Vincennes, May 22, 1842.

TEMPERANCE RUN MAD.—At one of the South end Churches, yesterday morning during the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when THE CUP was presented to the communicants, it was found to contain, instead of wine, a colored beverage, composed of water and barberry syrup!!—Heavens and earth, what fanaticism.—*Bost Transcript.*

A QUESTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Doctor asks—"Do young ladies, who wear white bonnets and veils, know they are certain to freckle in consequence? White is cooler in the sun and warmer in the shade than black, owing to the principles of radiation; but while the white bonnet, veil, dress, or hat, diminish the heat of the sun by reflection, it generally increases its light, and it is the light that plays the mischief with a fair skin and pretty face."

From the "Clubs of London."

THE BANK OF KILLARNEY.

"To speak of the banking sytem in Ireland during the late war, and, indeed at the present day," said an Irish gentleman one evening at Brooks's, "is as bad as talking of a fire to a man who has been burned out, and lost all his property in the flames. To such an extent was this species of robbery carried, at one time, that provincial or country notes were issued for sums so low as three-pence; whilst those for six shillings were actually accounted high."

Another gentleman having expressed amazement at this state of things, the first speaker gave the following instance of the truth of his assertion.

"In the town of Killarney," said he, 'was one of these banks, the proprietor of which was a kind of saddler, whose whole stock in that trade was not worth forty shillings, if even so much was the amout of his capital in the banking concern.

'I once accompanied a large party of English ladies and gentlemen to that enchanting spot, where having amused ourselves for a few days we were on the point of returning to Dublin, when one of the party recollected he had in his possession a handful of the saddler's paper. Accordingly we all set out by way of sport, to have them exchanged, our principal object being to see and converse with the proprietor of such a bank.

'Having entered the shop, which barely sufficed to admit the whole company, we found the banking saddler hard at work making a saddle. One of the gentlemen thus addressed him,—

"Good morning to you sir; I presume you are the gentleman of the house.'

"At your service ladies and gentlemen,' returned the saddler.

"It is here, I understand, the bank is kept?', continued my friend.

"You are just right, sir,' replied the mechanic: this is the Killarney Bank, for want of a better.'

My friend then said:—'We are on the eve of quitting your town; and as we have some few of your notes, which will be of no manner of use to us elsewhere, I'll thank you for the cash for them.'

'The banker replied. 'Cash! please your honor what is that? is it any thing in the leather line? I have a beautiful saddle here as ever was put across a horse, good and cheap upon my say so, How much of my notes have you, sir, if you please?'

'This question required some time for an answer, calculation being necessary, at length my friend counted them out as follows:

	£	s.	d.
3 notes for 3d. each,	0	0	9
2 for 4d each	0	0	8
2 for 6 1-2d	0	1	1
3 for for 6 1-2d, three fourths of a thirteen	0	2	1½
2 for 9d	0	1	6
1 for 1s 1d or one thirteen,	0	1	1
1 for 1s 6d	0	1	6
1 for 3s 3d or three thirteens	0	3	3
1 for three and nine pence half penny, or three thirteens and a half,	0	2	9½
	£0	15	9

"There sir,' said he 'are no less than sixteen of your promises to pay, for the amazing large sum of fifteen shillings and nine pence, sterling money.'

"By the powers, it's her honor may say that thing; for, if *sterling manes* true to the backbone, it's the Killarney notes will keep out for the year round, without no *changing* at all, at all.'

"No doubt, no doubt,' said our spokesman; 'but we are upon the eve of departure, and shall require change on our journey.'

"Ye will require the same thing, sure enough; but I vow to my God, I've no more silver money in the place, nor those four ten pinnies, and a few haipus, as isn't worth your lordships notice."

'Good Heaven, sir,' returned the gentleman how is it possible that you carry on the banking business on so slender a capital?,

'Oh, by the hoky! aisy enough my dear,' replied the banker; 'craitures are delighted to have my beautiful notes; for there is little money stirring in other parts, and they buy their potatis and buttermilk with them; and so the notes pass on from one to the other very comfortably.'

'But you are continually liable to have them sent in upon you for their value,' observed one of the company.

'That's true enough yer worship! whenever any of the farmers wants a horse collar or a saddle or other harness, they brings me a handful of the paper, and it's myself never refused to give them a good article in exchange.'

'Do you mean to say then,' continued the gentleman, 'that your notes are never required to be cashed?'

'Cashed!' echoed the banker, 'it is changed ye mane!'

'Certainly,' replied the querist.

'It's that same is a great expense to me! The craitures bring me back the notes when they get ould and ragged; and its myself never yet refused to change them for beautiful new ones, fresh from Dublin city; and I puts my name to them to make them go the faster.'

Here the whole party finding *it* impossible to restrain their mirth, set up a loud shout of laughter—upon which the banker thus continued—

'Upon my say so, I'm right glad to see so worshipful a company enjoy their merriment; but it's myself knows well the power o' money it costs to get them engraved so beautiful and to get them printed on such nice thick paper, aye, five hundred at a time.'

'Do you mean to say, then,' said the first gentleman, 'that the holders of your notes never demand the lawful money of the country in exchange for them?'

'Sure, yer lordships, isn't the notes themselves lawful money enough any how? But it's silver ye mane?'

'Certainly,' replied the querist.

'Oh, by the powers!' replied the banker, 'the people hereabouts would'nt insult me by axing the question, if they did, may be the bank would stop payment, and there would be no money at all at all. No, they would be very sorry to do any such thing—they give the notes to one another when they're tired of keeping them, or when they want to buy any thing. I get more boddher, axing yer honor's pardon, in changing the notes for the gentry as comes to see the Lakes, than from all the rest o' my paper put together. The big divil fly away with the Lakes of Killarney, say I.'

'Then I presume, sir,' said the gentleman, holding out the notes, 'we have no occasion to waste more time in endeavoring to obtain payment for this parcel of paper of yours.'

'I should be sorry, most noble sir,' returned the banker, 'to wase any more of your lordship's time or of those beautiful ladies and gentlemen, but I have an illigant bridle here is'nt to be matched in Yoorup, Aisey Afrikey, or Merikey. Its lowest price is 16s 0 1 2d. we'll say 15s. 6d. to yer lordship. If ye'll be pleased to accept of it there will be two pence half penny, or a three penny note coming to yer lordship, and that will close the business at once.'

'Really, sir,' said the gentleman laughing, I have no occasion for the bridle; it would only be an incumbrance to me.'

'May I have the boldness then to ask when your lordship will lave town?' inquired the banker.

'Our carriages are at the door of the inn,' rejoined the gentleman, 'and we only wait the adjustment of this affair with your bank.'

'How unfortunate!' exclaimed the banker scratching his head; but as neither saddle nor bridle lie in yer lordship's way, if ye could but just delay yer journey until the Cork mail comes in, I expect by the coach a thirty shilling Bank of Irelander, and then we'll settle the *business* in a *jiffey*, though upon my deed and doed and double deed! you have no occasion to be in the least dread or uneasiness about the notes; because d'ye see as how there is not a banker from this to Dublin, aye, or to Galway, that would not be proud to take Jack Royn's paper.'

'That is not so very certain my good fellow,' returned the gentleman, 'the people on the road know us to be *strangers*, and they will require payment in the legal coin of the realm.'

'Pray, sir said the banker eagerly, 'does yer honor mane to take the road to Millstreet? because as how you must go that way any how, there being no other. Oh! then, it is there Mr. Cotter will be glad to see so fine a company at his hotel; and joyful will he be to entertain with the best, both for man and horse, for the notes of the Killarney Bank.'

'It being in vain to think of any exchange of this non-circulating medium, the English gentleman not attaching the same importance to it as the banker the party wished him a good morning and took their leave, laughing heartily at the adventure.

It is an ill wind, however, which blows nobody good; when the party arrived at the inn door they found the carriages surrounded by nearly 200 unfortunate mendicants, amongst whom the gentlemen let fly their notes, in order to have a passage cleared, and took their departure whilst the miserable creatures were scrambling for the alms.'

[Laugh, if you choose, in reading this story; but while you laugh, recollect that our American banks *even the best of them*, conduct their business on the same principles as the banker of Killarney. They all pay their old notes by giving new ones in exchange for them; and if the people should insult the New York and New England Banks by demanding gold and silver in payment for but one half the paper they have in circulation, they would all stop payment.'

In one respect the Killarney bank must be regarded as resting on far more solid principles than most of our American banks. Though its proprietor could not pay silver, he never, it seems refused to give a saddle, or bridle or something else possessing intrinsic value, in exchange for his notes. If our American banks were hard pushed, very many of them would be unable in any way to redeem their circulating paper.]—*Gouge.*

In your paper of Wednesday, I saw an account of a Sheriff's sale in Hardin county, Ky., in which a cow sold for *twelve and a half cents*, the purchaser being a minister of the gospel. Permit me through your columns, to state a fact that came under my own knowledge, and near home—in fact, in this *county*. Some short time since, a number of head of cattle were taken in this county on execution. I think the number of cattle was nine. They were sold by the constable, and the whole of them brought but *thirteen dollars*. One of them; a valuable cow, and sold for *thirty seven and a half cents*—not half the real value of her hide. And what is the cause of this tremendous sacrifice? It is simply because there is *no money to be had.*—*Lou. Adv.*

And this is the State of Kentucky!—The banner State, with her suspended banks, and her rag money Legislature! Think of that Master Damer! Thing of that, ye Farmers who were persuaded by Whig promises to go for Tippecanoe and Tyler too:—high prices! roast beef, and two dollars a day! Here's a pretty prospect of the "roast beef" part, if any body had the wherewith to buy, even at the rate of three bits a cow.—*Cin. Enq.*

LIFE AT THE WEST—HORSE THIEF.—We saw at Elkhart yesterday, a Mr. Hoyt of Bangor, Maine, on his return from the far west. Mr. H. related a singular story respecting the noble animal he was riding, strongly illustrative of the wild sports of the west. He had travelled two or three days in company with a western Judge, on his way to attend the land sales, at Dickson's Ferry. A large number of persons were assembled at the place for the same purpose. After the company had retired to rest the landlord heard a noise at the stable and on repairing to the spot found the door wrenched open and Mr Hoyt's horse stolen. The alarm was immediately given and preparations made for pursuit. The Judge's horse manifested much uneasiness, neighing and calling for his absent companion. He was accordingly turned out of the stable and started in full pursuit on the route taken by the thief, followed by a party of about twenty men, well mounted and armed.

In about three miles the pursuers came in sight of the thief, who was dashing ahead in gallant style, and the Judge's horse side by side. He was hailed by those in the rear, but only answered by spurring forward his horse; and was pursued in this manner for the distance of eleven miles, having been shot at perhaps forty times without effect, from the difficulty of taking aim at night, and the risk of hitting either of the horses. He was at length shot through the body and fell to the ground, three balls having struck him. The horses were taken and the thief carried back to town, and recognized as a resident of Dickson's Ferry who had been present in the bar room during the evening. He stated his design to have been to convey the horse to a rendezvous, a few miles from the ferry, and return before morning. The thief died of his wounds the next day.—*Goshen Ia, Democrat.*

On the night of the 7th inst., a little above Baton Rouge, a flat boat loaded with dry goods was entered in the night and two or three skiffs were loaded with plunder. The owner of the boat being awakened by a noise close to him, rose, snatched up a bowie knife, and sprang at a robber who attacked him as he went up the hatchway, but in doing so received the whole blade of his knife in his body, and staggered and fell overboard, leaving the deck covered with blood. The skiffs were abandoned by the rest of the gang, and the property, with the exception of the pocket book carried over board by the robber who was killed, was recovered.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

J. L. WILLIAMS' DEFENCE.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have often been asked for the particular cause of Mr. Chamberlain's marked bitterness of feeling towards me, so frequently manifested in the Senate, as well as in his recent unjustifiable attack. As to any previous difficulty of a personal nature, I know of none whatever. His political enmities are known to be inveterate, but this feeling would scarcely be so exclusively concentrated upon one individual. I may be able to throw some light upon the subject by stating some incidents connected with the performance of my official duties on the Erie and Michigan Canal.

In the winter of 1838, Gen. Mitchell, the resident Engineer, returned to me his estimates of the entire cost of the Erie and Michigan Canal. Upon examination I found the prices affixed, particularly on the heavy work, much lower than I had adopted upon other lines. I could not consent to submit his report to the Board, and through them to the Legislature, until he had at my request added to his estimate about three hundred thousand dollars, (the precise sum not recollected without reference to the books.)—This act of mine, as some of the then members of the Legislature from the north will recollect, was made the subject of bitter complaint and censure by Mr. Chamberlain himself, of which fact I have documentary proof in my possession, should it be questioned. Now the desire on the part of the northern delegation to have their canal favorably reported to the Legislature is reasonable enough, but in what attitude does this fact exhibit Mr. Chamberlain, who four years afterwards, rises in the Senate Chamber and charges the Engineers with having beguiled him into the support of the system by *too low estimates* of its cost?

Let it be observed that Mr. Chamberlain himself dates the commencement of his war upon me, of 4 years duration, at the very period when I enlarged the estimates of Gen. Mitchell, on the Northern Canal.—Speaking of that very session he says, "I then proposed an inquiry into the expediency of discharging him from the public service." How far this addition to the estimates of Gen. Mitchell may have influenced Mr. Chamberlain in making this proposition, I leave the public to form their own conclusions.

I have had the misfortune also, in the discharge of my official duty to come in conflict with the views of Mr. Chamberlain on another point which he deemed of great importance to the Erie and Michigan Canal. The Journal of the Senate will show that for two years past he has entertained the idea of inducing a belief in the Legislature, that the construction of the Erie and Michigan canal from Fort Wayne, as far as the head branches of the Elkhart, *near the centre of his Senatorial District*, was essentially necessary in order to provide a sufficient supply of water for the Wabash and Erie Canal. This fact admitted, and the immediate construction of this portion of the Erie and Michigan Canal would follow of course, as a matter of necessity, even if it could be accomplished in no other way than by a diversion of the W. & E. Canal lands to this purpose. Hence the great anxiety on this point. Mr. Chamberlain's first effort to give reality and shape to this delusive idea, (for it was from the first wholly unfounded, whether Mr. C. knew it to be so or not) may be seen in the Journal of the Senate of 1839 and '40, page 249, as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the following preamble and resolution were adopted:"

Whereas, it is believed that it will be necessary to supply the Wabash and Erie Canal east of Fort Wayne, during several months of the most business part of the year with water from the Feeders on the Elkhart summit of the Erie and Michigan Canal: Therefore

Resolved, That a select committee consisting of all the Senators on the line of the Erie and Michigan Canal, inquire into the necessity and expediency of finishing the Erie and Michigan Canal from the Elkhart Feeders to Fort Wayne simultaneously with the Wabash and Erie Canal East of Fort Wayne." &c

At the next session the subject was still farther pressed by Mr. Chamberlain. A call was made by him on the Chief Engineer with a view, as would seem by the character of the resolution, of drawing from him, by an indirect mode, an opinion favorable to this deceptive scheme, which seems to have been uppermost in his mind for two years past. In answer to this inquiry, I then used the following plain and unequivocal language. (See Doc. Jour. 1840 and '41 page 128.

"It would not be safe to rely upon draining any water from the summit feeders of the Erie and Michigan Canal for the supply of the Wabash and Erie Canal."

The Goshen Democrat, a paper published at the place of Mr. Chamberlain's residence, and understood to be under his control, in an editorial article published in July 1841, uses the following language:

"This fact [alluding to the supposed utility of the Erie and Michigan Canal as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie Canal] was ascertained by Gen. Mitchell in 1837, on his survey of the Northern Canal, and urged upon the attention of Jesse L. Williams, Chief Engineer, whose stupidity or obstinacy, however, prevented him from noticing it. Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in getting several resolutions of inquiry thro' the Senate on this subject, all of which were treated with dignified contempt. He felt too much chagrined to own Gen. Mitchell's superior foresight and competency as an Engineer, until every body is compelled to admit the truth of the observation. *We trust the Legislature will see the necessity, and take immediate steps for the completion at least of a navigable feeder to Northport:* We shall refer to this subject again."

Here we have evidence of a deliberate attempt to mislead the public and the Legislature, in a matter where near three quarters of a million was involved. The object seems to have been to depreciate the Wabash and Erie Canal, by reporting that it could not be supplied with water from its own resources, and further to represent that the deficiency could be made up by constructing the Erie and Michigan canal to Northport, which representation, in both its branches, was without any foundation in fact. This attempt to mislead the Legislature and the public was commenced by Mr. Chamberlain in the Senate at the session of 1839 and 40, as already shown, and has been continued by him and those under his immediate influence to the present time.

In a report submitted in answer to a call of the House during the last session, I presented all the facts having a bearing on the question, and showing conclusively, to any unprejudiced mind who will examine it, whether he have any knowledge of engineering or not, that the idea of deriving any surplus of water from the Erie and Michigan canal, for the supply of the Wabash and Erie Canal, so long urged by Mr. Chamberlain, is wholly delusive. This view of the subject is so obviously correct from the very nature of things, as how to command the assent even of those most deeply interested in that work, judging from the tone of the two newspapers at Fort Wayne, and one at South Bend. One of these papers, the Fort Wayne Times of the 12th of February last, in alluding to my report upon the question, says:

"He shows clearly, that the idea of depending upon the Northern Canal, as a feeder for the Wabash and Erie, is not to be entertained for a moment; and indeed this is the conclusion to which any candid man would come upon a careful inspection of the country, a knowledge of the supply of water on each summit, and length of canal to be fed by each."

The Fort Wayne Sentinel, a paper opposed to me in politics, of the 16th of April, uses the following language:

"With regard to the argument that the canal was necessary as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie, it was clearly demonstrated by the last survey to be unfounded.

"The editor of this paper was one of the party who made the last survey and from what he then saw of the country, feels satisfied that no water could be brought from the Elkhart into the Wabash and Erie Canal."

The following is an extract from my report just alluded to:

"Let it not be inferred that there can be any scarcity of water on the Erie and Michigan Canal *for its own purposes*. Upon the plans heretofore proposed, the work is fully practicable and feasible; nor are arguments wanting in favor of its importance. The very large wheat crop of that region would place this canal among the first works of the State. *While I have been at all times ready to urge considerations of this kind in favor of the construction of this canal, I could not unite in the argument based upon its importance or its value as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie Canal, for the reason that with all the branches of the Elkhart that are available, no surplus of water would be left after supplying its own demands.* The same view of this subject has heretofore been repeatedly expressed by the undersigned in his official reports."

I have given the facts in this case more in detail, for the reason that I am charged in Mr. Chamberlain's letter with having singled out the Northern Canal as the special object of my displeasure. And I cheerfully submit the question to the candid reader, even to the constituents of the Senator, to the honest farmers of Elkhart County—to say whether my refusal to unite with him in urging upon the Legislature, reasons for the construction of this canal which I knew to be deceptive; or even the addition made to Gen. Mitchell's estimates of the work, when I knew them to be lower than the contract prices then being paid for such work on other lines; furnishes any just ground for such denunciation against an officer upon whom the Legislature relies for correct information.

Whether or not my refusal to second the views of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the Erie and Michigan canal, in the two particulars just mentioned, have had any agency in engendering in his mind this unparalleled bitterness of feeling, is not for me to determine. Of this the public will judge. I would not willingly do him injustice. In view of all the facts, however, I cannot resist the conclusion that, had I united in representing the Erie and Michigan as essential to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and thus enabled Mr. Chamberlain, by procuring its construction through this favorite idea of his own, to ride more successfully the canal hobby in the North, I would have been spared much of this outpouring of his bitterness.

It is worthy of remark, that while denunciations have thus been poured upon me in the North for supposed hostility to their favorite canal, in other parts of the State, at the same time, I have been charged with too strong partiality for that work, and severely censured for my supposed agency in pressing it forward at too early a period. Strictures of this kind may be seen in the columns of the Jeffersonian, published in Wayne County, just previous to the August election in 1839. This historical incident is alluded to merely as furnishing, in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's charges of hostility to that work, rather an amusing illustration of the facility with which a public agent, who may have been engaged in carrying out the Internal Improvement laws of the State, may be converted by peevish politicians into a sort of common pack horse, on whose shoulders may be thrown from opposite directions, all the burdens, the ills, and the discontents, real or imaginary, which afflict the community.

Having engaged in private business, requiring my undivided attention, with no desire to participate again in public life, newspaper controversy is exceedingly irksome, and I cannot be drawn into it further than seems necessary for my defence. After having exhibited so fully the injustice of Mr. Chamberlain's course, and his habit of disregarding the facts, even when they are embodied in the record of his own committee, I cannot suppose that any further notice will be called for, either of what he *has written* for the six months past, or of what he *may write* for the six months to come.

J. L. WILLIAMS.
Fort Wayne, May 30, 1842.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. V.

FORT WAYNE, June 4th 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

Your letter of the 14th ult. is before me, in which you request me to omit for the present any particular mention of the Methodists, whose general characteristics are the same all over the country, and proceed at once to give you my conclusions in regard to the Roman Catholics,—their peculiar and distinctive doctrines,—the progress they are making in extending their sentiments and strengthening their power in the Western States, and the influence they are destined to exert upon the political institutions of the Union.

I perceive that your prejudices against this body of christians have not been softened as you have advanced in years, and I submit to you, whether these prejudices did not originate, and have not been strengthened in hearing their peculiar religious opinions expounded by Protestant preachers, and whether your impressions in regard to their intolerance, and the spirit of persecution, which you say has ever distinguished them, have not been mainly received from the *Book of Martyrs*, which we used to read, with so much interest and horror, when we were boys together. If this be the case, have you extended to this class of christians, even-handed justice? Is it prudent, is it right, is it honorable, to go to a man's enemies for an exposition of his peculiar opinions? I am not in any sense a catholic.—I am no defender of the doctrines of the Romanists. I have little respect for their pretensions of being the original, the only true church. Their claim of infallibility for fallible men, I look upon as absurd. Their forms, their ceremonies, the images and pictures that deck the walls of their church es,—their rigid observance of customs that have been handed down from generation to generation, however the object of them may be understood and explained by the more enlightened of their order, are little calculated, in my judgment, to give to the mass of their followers, correct ideas of the true character of christianity. I apprehend, that with the great body of Catholics, religion is a matter of form, in which the heart has no interest: That it is not regarded as an active principle, calling out and strengthening what is good in human nature, and repressing and governing what is evil, but as consisting in prayers and confessions, in adhering to doctrines not understood, and the observance of ceremonies, which affect the sense, rather than the heart. Still I believe that injustice is done them by Protestants generally. You know how bitter are the denunciations that are heaped upon them, by the followers of the Reformers. Divided as the great Protestant church is,—violent as is the warfare which its different fractions wage upon each other, they all unite in anathemas against the Catholics. Rallying against this sect of christians, as against a common enemy, we find the Episcopalian and the Methodist, the Armenian and the Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Universalist, &c. &c., forgetting their own differences of opinion,—their bitterness and heart burnings towards each other, fighting under the one great banner of Protestantism, and giving no quarter to those, who in their language, "carry upon their foreheads, the mark of the beast." These point to you, the Roman Church as growing out of the corruptions of christianity, as chaining down the mind by the darkest superstitions, shutting up the book of knowledge from the people, and thus gathering to itself a power, in the exercise of which, kings were but puppets and crowns play things.—Stretching over half the world, its bryarian arms, dyed with the blood of those who offered resistance to its edicts, or denied its divine supremacy;—issuing from the Vatican, its irresistible decrees, granting indulgences and absolutions, —sanctifying crimes in high places,—erecting inquisitions and by a union of the civil with the ecclesiastical power, holding the greater part of civilized Europe, in the most dreadful bondage, until in the providence of God, its career of crime and wickedness, and oppression was checked by the reformation, and through the instrumentality of a Luther, light and liberty again dawned upon the nations.

But how do the Catholics represent their church? As founded upon St. Peter by our saviour himself—Catholic in sentiment and universal in influence;—the only repository of truth, and the special object of divine favour;—exhibiting in the lives and character of its priests, that spirit of self denial and self sacrifice, which was so eminently manifested in the life and character of their great master;—the preserver of literature and science through the dark ages;—during the flight of centuries, holding fast the truth as taught by the founder of their faith, and although now injured by the hand of time, and by the assaults of its enemies, and curtailed of its fair proportions, like some lofty column amid the ruins of Central American cities, still standing erect, giving evidence of its deep foundation and its massive structure.

Now which of these representations shall we credit? I answer neither, unhesitatingly. neither, for both are false. "Catholicism" is neither a wholly corrupt religion, nor an entirely pure one. Take a case for illustration. The popular doctrine of protestants is, that the human heart is naturally corrupt, "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Now, if a corruption of religion, as catholicity is represented to be, is ingrafted upon such a heart, what must be its fruits? Evil, certainly, and nothing but evil. Now, take up a volume of the sermons of the distinguished Massilon. See what a spirit of lofty morality, of ardent devotion, and genuine charity, breathes through its pages. See in what glowing, glorious colours, see with what power and scriptural fidelity, he delineates the character of the Almighty;—with what affectionate interest and tenderness, he warns the sinner of the danger of transgression. And yet this man was a Catholic, and if the representations of Protestants be true, these sermons which have been so generally admired, and which have been made the basis of thousands of Protestant discourses, were prompted by a heart naturally evil, and which had become still more debased by the ongrafftment thereon, of a corrupt and corrupting faith.

Go with me to yonder city. Desolation and dismay are within its walls. The Angel of Death has visited it. It is stricken with the plague. As you pass along those streets, which a short time ago were alive with swarming thousands, intent upon business or pleasure,—as you pass by those splendid mansions, which lately resounded with the notes of happiness and joy, you hear no sounds, save the groans of the sick and the dying, or perchance the discordant laugh of the robber, who is gloating his eyes upon the treasures which their owners have left behind them in their flight, or drowning his senses and his apprehensions in the choice wines which there are none now to prevent him from taking. The atmosphere is laden with disease. All who breathe it feel the poison infusing itself through their system. Pass on to yonder hospital. To this place, were the sick conveyed, before the ravages of the destroyer had become general, and those who could fly, had fled to the country. There they lie, the dead and the dying, with none to remove the former, or extend a cup of water even, to the burning tongues of the latter. Fear has seized upon the physicians and attendants, and they have fled with the multitude. And have all gone? Were there none who dared to remain and look the king of terrors in the face?—none who were willing to expose their own lives to be of service to their suffering fellows? Yes, there is one who has not deserted his post. There is one, for the honor of human nature be it said, there is one, who prefers the performance of duty to life. Mark that venerable being by the couch of that dying man, holding a cordial to the lips of the sufferer with one hand while he points to the emblem of his religion with the other,—ministering to the soul and body at the same moment, breathing an atmosphere of death that he may be the messenger of life! As he bends over the couch of the sufferer, and whispers of pardon and a future state, see what a smile of benignity lights up his countenance. As he moves along, like an angel of mercy, among that prostrate crowd of suffering men, see how every eye turns towards him, how every ear seems to drink in his words of love and hope! This man is a Catholic priest, true to his profession, when all others have proved false, putting his own life in peril in order that he may administer to the spiritual and physical wants of his fellow men. And what do such facts (and impartial history is full of them) prove.—That catholicity is true? Certainly not.—But to my mind, they are at least prima facie evidence, that human nature is not entirely evil, or that this faith is not entirely corrupt. The nature sanctifies the faith, or the faith sanctifies the nature. Which way will you have it? If both were corrupt, their union would produce no such fruit.

Yours truly, A. B.

MR. TIGAR:—Circumstances have prevented, and may hereafter prevent me, from continuing my letters with regularity, and I would take this opportunity, to say to those of your readers who have manifested so much anxiety to know who I am, that I am simply A. B. There is nothing in my letters of which I am ashamed, and nothing certainly of which I feel proud. If, in my previous communications, or those that may follow, I have done, or shall do, any one injustice, it will be because I err in judgment. It is not my object to criticise the character of any one, nor to excite a controversy with any one. I shall aim only to answer fully the inquiries of my friend in New York and in so doing, may throw out hints that may be of service to others of your readers. This being the case I shall, of course, pay little attention to any thing that may be said in regard to the correctness or incorrectness of my descriptions. Aiming at truth only, I shall speak plainly and fearlessly. And whether I am A. B. or C. D. can be of no importance to any one. I certainly am not Abraham Byles. A. B.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—I see by the last number of the "Times" that the Editor of that veracious sheet again makes his appearance in his usual style, throwing about him the mire and filth in which he seems to have an irresistible inclination to wallow. I feel that I owe an apology to you and to the community for ever having mentioned his name, as I am now satisfied that his own insignificance might to have protected him, but unfortunately I happened to think differently. He seems to think that I made a great effort at severity. In this he is mistaken. I use the English language as I learned it, and have no round-about way of expressing my ideas. If I know a man to be a rascal, a knave or a hypocrite, and his relation to the community is such, that it is important that the public should know it, I tell them so; but in this respect I find that I can tell his acquaintances no news. The editor of the "Times" can now go. I do not feel disposed to waste time, ink, and paper for nothing; besides I have no small shot to throw away in pursuit of such *small game*. He shows by his evasions that the subject is an unpleasant one, and exhibits his discretion by proposing a cessation of hostilities. The reason is obvious,—*rogues do not like exposure*. W. H. B.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th 1842.

TO OUR READERS.—This number of the Sentinel completes the volume. We hope our readers will bear in mind that printing cannot be carried on any more than any other business without money. We need money very much at present and trust our subscribers will pay up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Our correspondents occupy so large a space of our columns this week that we have not much room for editorials.

Col. Maurice Edwards, the celebrated financier, has been found guilty of forgery in New York. The trial occupied several days and excited great interest.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Free Masons celebrated St. John's day here, in considerable style. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church where an eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stevens, after which they partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by brother Humbert of the American House. They were graced by the presence of a number of ladies. The Kekiogue band were also on hand, and played several tunes in a masterly style; they have procured a very neat uniform and made quite an imposing appearance.

CONCERT.—The Kekiogue Band gave their first concert last evening to a crowded house. The performances were in the highest degree creditable to the band, and gave universal satisfaction. Our city may be proud of having so excellent a band; and we think it fortunate they secured the services of their accomplished teacher, Mr. Huffman. A beautiful Quintette, composed by him, was performed last night, and received with enthusiastic applause.

THE ARMY WORM—Revived—The army worm has been very destructive in this region, especially in the meadows. Several fields have been entirely eaten off by them. We are told by a farmer that after they destroyed the grass in one of his fields, they had to cross a lane to get into the next field, when they were way-laid by his hogs, and completely routed, the hogs devouring them all. Some farmers have turned their hogs into the fields attacked by the army worms, and have thus stopped their ravages.

☞ The *Shawneetown Bank of Illinois* PAID THAT DY resumed specie payments on the 15th inst. Small sums are redeemed, but the directors refuse to redeem large amounts.

RHODE ISLAND.—Apprehensions are entertained of another outbreak in Rhode Island. The suffrage party are said to be providing arms and ammunition, and have held several meetings in different parts of the state. Gov. King has issued a proclamation, offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of Gov. Dorr.

Fourth of July Dinner.—At the meeting held on Saturday last to take the matter into consideration, it was deemed inexpedient to have a free dinner. The dinner will be provided by Col. Humbert, and served under a bowery in the public square.

Mr. Van Buren.—The reception of this distinguished statesman and patriot at Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, and other places through which he passed has been most cordial and enthusiastic. The citizens turned out en masse—Whigs as well as Democrats—to welcome him.

CONGRESS.—The apportionment bill has passed the Senate, and been returned to the House for their concurrence in the amendments. The Tariff question is now before the House, and will probably consume much time before it is disposed of. The compromise act, reducing the duties on all imports to 10 per cent, takes effect on the 1st August, a bill has been introduced to postpone its operation until the question is adjusted.

Mr. Poindexter's celebrated Report of his investigations in the New York Custom-house—which the Whigs boasted would expose a course of fraud and iniquity sufficient to annihilate the Democratic party—has been finally laid on the table, without being printed! Mr. Poindexter was too thorough-going a man for that investigation. After ferreting out all the corruption of the loco foco office-holders, he would not be choked off, but continuing his scrutiny, found that though the loco focos had been corrupt, their Whig successors were much more so—if "Saul has slain his thousands, David has slain his tens of thousands."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a previous notice given, a large and respectable number of the Democrats of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, met at the town of Warren, in Huntington County, on the 4th of June, inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent said District in the next session of the Legislature of Indiana.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, when on motion of Horatio M. Slack, Harmon J. Betts, Esq., was called to the chair, as President of said Convention, who briefly made known to the audience the object of the meeting; and on motion of Joseph Meredith, Samuel B. Caly and Jacob Brugh, Esqrs. were appointed Vice President, and Horatio M. Slack, principal Secretary and Dr. Wm. H. Williams, assistant Secretary of said Convention.

After the organization of the Convention as aforesaid, Samuel G. Upon, Esq. briefly addressed the audience upon the general policy of the country—after which, by a call from the chair the following persons presented their credentials as delegates to the Convention:—From the County of Huntington, Harman J. Betts, Wm. G. Johnson, Joel Seeley, Enoch Davis, Col. L. G. Jones, L. W. Purviance, Wm. Marks, Paul Sandlis, Jas. Taylor, John Layman, Jacob Sowers, Sam'l Jones, Jonathan Faust and Luke R. Allison.

From the County of Wells, Bowen Hale, Samuel Decker, John A. Deam, S. G. Upton, L. S. Grove, Horatio M. Slack, David Burgner, Wm. Pullaman, Wm. Studebaker, R. B. Turner, Wm. McBride, Lewis Lynn, Michael Miller, Lewis Richards, N. Batson, John Stroup, J. Meredith, Daniel Jones, H. Jones, S. Goode, Wm. Griffith, Solomon John-son, Mathew Davis, Solomon Sparks, John McCulloch, and Jacob Jones.

From the County of Blackford, George S. Howell and Jacob Brugh.

On motion of L. S. Grove, the Chair then appointed John Layman, George S. Howell and Bowen Hale a committee to report the manner in which the several counties represented in the Convention should present a candidate, which appointment was concurred in by said Convention.

On motion of Joseph Meredith, a committee consisting of H. J. Betts, Col. L. G. Jones, of Huntington county, L. S. Grove, and S. G. Upton of Wells County, and Jacob Brugh and George S. Howell of Blackford County was appointed to present before the Convention a preamble and resolution expressive of the sense of the meeting; after which the Convention adjourned for one hour.

At one o'clock the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed to report the manner in which the candidate should be laid before the Convention, then reported that in the selection each County should be entitled to cast six votes.

Whereupon WILLIAM PRILLAMAN, of Wells County, was duly nominated, and his name presented before the Convention as the candidate of the District.

After which the Committee appointed to present a preamble and resolutions to the Convention, reported the following:

Whereas, the State of Indiana is now grievously oppressed by an enormous burthen of taxation fixed upon the present and succeeding generations of her people, by the maladministration of the Whig, alias federal party; and whereas every lover of liberty is loudly called upon by every principle of self defence as well as public good, to ferret out, and inquire into, every abuse or imposition the public by her servants, and to hold all who prove to be unworthy, even in the least degree, responsible; and to punish them by arraigning them before the bar of a civil or criminal Court, or before the (what should be) scrutinising bar of public opinion. And whereas it behooves us, as Democrats, one and all, only to disseminate useful knowledge among the people, in order that they may be convinced that in the doctrines of the Whig, alias federal party, are to be found all that are gall and wormwood to our Government; and whereas, we believe that in order that the simple naked truth, that all rational men are capable of self government, may be brought to the understanding of all men, by the dissemination of useful knowledge as aforesaid, that thereby the miserable abuses of our State Government can be corrected. We believe at the same time it is all important, as the leaven of the whole, that we should watch with all vigilance, and see that we secure a majority of Democrats, good and true, to represent us in the next and succeeding sessions of the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the sterling worth and strict political integrity of *William Prillaman*, the nominee of this Convention, and that we each agree to use all honorable means to ensure his success at the ensuing August election.

Resolved, That we adopt as our own, the language of the illustrious Benton; "Union, self-denial, concession every thing for the cause and nothing for men."

Resolved, That we will not only vote for the democratic nominee ourselves, but we will endeavor to stir up the pure minds of our democratic neighbors, and induce them to attend the polls; remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Resolved, That we believe that we have a majority of stern, unflinching Democrats in this Representative District, and that we will make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

Resolved, That if the Whigs (alias federalists) mean by the term "*Loco-foco*", a light shining in the midst of darkness, we acknowledge the charge to be true; but if they mean agrarians and levellers, we hurl back the charge upon them with contempt.

Resolved, That the corresponding committees, chosen by the several counties of this district, be appointed a corresponding committee for said District, and that Harmon J. Betts, Esq. be the chairman of said committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the officers for the gentlemanly manner in which they have presided over the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and Secretaries, and that the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, be requested to publish the same.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

HARMAN J. BETTS, Ch'n.

Horatio M. Slack, } Sec'ys.
Wm. H. Williams. }

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Arrangements have appointed the following gentlemen to officiate at the approaching celebration:

Orator, L. P. Ferry,
Reader of Declaration, S. S. Morss.
Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Conwell,
German Orator, Dr. Schmidiz,
" *Reader*, Mr. Meuhler,
" *Chaplain*, Rev. Mr. Jausen,
Marshal, Maj. S. Edsall,
Assistants, Captains S. C Freeman, S. Stephlet, Thomas Lowe, Louis Wulkie,
President of the day, Capt Robt Bracken ridge.
Vice Presidents, Judge Hanna and Maj. Lewis.

Dinner will be be furnished by L. Humbert of the American House. Order of procession will be published next week.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1842. SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Several Schools will convene at the Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock, at the second ringing of the bell. The exercises will be,

1st—Music by the Band.
2d—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve.
3d—Hymn by the Scholars.
4th—Oration by M. S. Wines.
5th—Hymn by the Scholars.
6th—Music by the Band.
7th—Benediction.

There will then be a procession formed, under the direction of SAMUEL HANNA, Marshall of the day, in the following order:

1st—Committee of Arrangements, Orator, Chaplain, and Officers of the Sabbath Schools.
2d—Ladies.
3d.—Female scholars of the several Schools with their teachers.
4th—The Standard and National colors.
5th—The Band.
6th—Male Scholars with their teachers.
7th—Citizens Generally.

The procession will then march to Market Street, thence to Columbia Street, thence to Calhoun Street, thence to Bair Street, thence to the basement story of the Presbyterian church, where the scholars will partake of a collation, which will be provided by the Ladies of this City.

HURGLAR KILLED.—A fellow named Peter Lutz, entered a grocery store in South third street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d inst. by climbing over the roofs of some adjoining houses, and descending through the scuttle. He forced the iron safe, and took a certificate of deposite for $600, and some money therefrom, and was making his escape, when chancing to step on the trap door of a neighboring house he was heard by a lady about retiring to rest, who screaming for help, alarmed him and he overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull and thigh. He was removed to the Hospital, but shortly afterwards expired.

BEAUTIFUL CONSISTENCY.—When President Jackson was about to march the U. S. Troops to put down the people of South Carolina for rebellion against a *law of the U. S.* the whole whig press and whig party were overflowing with patriotic indignation. He was denounced as a 'usurper,' a 'military despot,' and every thing else that was vile and base. Now President Tyler marches an armed force to put down a free people, who have violated no law, rebelled against no government and these same whig orators and press justify the atrocious deed. Is not this charming consistency?

The Cleveland Herald says in Wisconsin in the case of James R. Vineyard the murderer of Arndt, the Grand Jury, on the 13th inst. returned no indictment for man slaughter merely.

If this is true, it is hard to imagine what degree of atrocity would be considered murder by a Wisconsin Grand Jury.—*American Manufacturer.*

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

A great work nearly consummated.—Amidst the universal depression and derangement of the times, it is a source of no small satisfaction to us to be able to announce, that the Wabash and Erie Canal is still steadily though slowly progressing to its completion. The water is now being let in from the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee to this place, and during the coming week boats will be able to pass from Toledo to Providence, where the river is navigable for canal boats and can be used most of the year, thus forming with very little interruption, a water communication from this to the navigable waters of the Wabash. The whole Southern portion of the canal is now in successful operation, as far down as Lafayette in Indiana, and the only section of this magnificent work which is still unfinished, can easily be completed and ready for use, in season for the fall business. The influence which this canal, when completed, will exert upon the commerce of the west and particularly upon the prosperity of this section of the country, will be immense, and we trust that our legislature, at its extra session, will take some efficient measures to relieve the contractors, through whose perseverance mainly, we are indebted for the completion of the work, from the embarrassments under which they are laboring.—*Toledo Blade.*

The London Chronicle says that amongst the marvels of the times a patent has been actually taken out for *paving the streets of London with India rubber*, and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a sub stratum of wood, on which it is put a facing a caoutchouc, mixed with iron filings and saw-dust, to a depth of several inches. This it is calculated, will resist the ill influence of all weathers, and make the most delightful and durable pavement.

LARGE DEFALCATION.

Wall street was thrown into an unusual state of excitement yesterday, by the announcement that Mr. James S. Schenerhorn, the Secretary of the *Ocean* Insurance Company, was a defaulter to a very large amount.

The Ocean Company, as is generally known, has been merged into the 'General Mutual Insurance Company,' and as the time arrived for the transfer of its assets, Mr. Schenerhorn, feeling that he could no longer avoid detection, and that the *Robbery* he had committed must become known, confessed to the officers of the company that he had embezzled, or more properly speaking *stolen* a majority of its capital.

He alleges that in 1832 he was induced to purchase a quantity of *Delaware and Hudson* Canal Stock, the loss upon which exceeded his ability to meet, and he took from the Company the amount necessary to make up his deficiency. From this time forward he has been a regular operator in the Stock market, meeting with loss after loss the amount of which he regularly *stole* from the Company; and to prevent detection, resorted to the expedient of *forging* the receipt of the Cashier of the Bank where the Company's *bills receivable* were deposited. Thus when the bills receivable were thirty-to forty thousand dollars, he would make it appear double the sum if necessary to balance his cash account. And when the amount stolen could no longer be entered in this way, he boldly resorted to the expedient of issuing *Eight Hundred* additional shares of the Capital Stock of the Company!

The whole amount stolen is upwards of *one hundred and fifty three thousand dollars!* and when we consider that during the entire period of *ten years* he has succeeded in keeping his defalcations unknown to the officers of the institution, through continued forgeries of the receipts of the cashier of the bank holding the 'bills receivable,' the case is certainly one of the most extraordinary that has yet been made public. He has certainly proved himself a very expert rogue; and may justly lay claim to greater deliberation and perseverance in his roguery than any one of his numerous predecessors. What adds to the enormity of this *robbery*, is the fact that Mr. Schenerhorn was generally esteemed one of the most trustworthy and prudent of all the Secretaries in the street.

He has been lodged in the *Tombs*; and we regret to add, has a wife and children, upon whom his crime will fall with far greater severity than it possibly can upon one so hardened as he must be to have continued this practice for ten successive years.

"THE GAINS."—The Wabash Express sums up what it facetiously calls the "gains" by the "Whig Victory" of 1840. Perhaps the subjoined summary from the Trenton Empourium may facilitate the task undertaken by the Express:

We may consider ourselves in the midst of the "*better times*" of Whiggery. Gen. Jackson has been quietly domiciled at the hermitage these five years past. Mr Van Buren has become a mere "traveller of distinction." Benton, Buchanan, and Calhoun, are in a minority in Congress. All the Democratic Ogres have vanished. The Veto—the Specie Circular—the Sub-Treasury—are as dead as ducks in the poultry yard after the visit of the fox. And yet, what's the matter? Where are the '*better times*' of Whiggery?

Whiggery has its own President, with the gigantic Daniel at his elbow—his own Cabinet—Senate—House of Representatives—and pipesuckers in almost every good office in the country. The states of State have been in their hands full fourteen months.—The distribution Bill—the Loan Bill, the Bankrupt Bill—their darling schemes—are all in the full tide of experiment. If they have not a National Bank, it is not because they have not united the power to make one.—And yet—where are the 'better times' of Whiggery?

Since Whiggery came into power, the following events have transpired:

More bank frauds have been committed than were ever known before.

Bank failures have been more frequent than before.

Banks have contracted far more than before.

Money has been scarcer than before.

Prices of produce have fallen.

Prices of labor have fallen.

Prices of stocks have fallen.

Prices of real estate have fallen.

Individuals have repudiated.

Banks have repudiated.

States have repudiated.

Citizens are bankrupt.

Corporations are bankrupt.

States are bankrupt.

Government is bankrupt.

We have been threatened with a war with England.

We have been threatened with a war with Mexico.

We have been threatened with a civil war in Rhode Island.

These are the ingredients, gentle reader, which constitute the "better times" of Whiggery. Look abroad over the face of the whole country. Look at the documents emanating from the Executive. Look at the proceedings of both Houses of Congress. Look into those veracious chronicles, the Whig journals, and answer—Are these the 'better times' of Whiggery? Are we not in the very midst of Federal paradise? Is not this the Webstarian golden age?

Men may be skeptical about predictions—but seeing, hearing, and feeling, are arguments that no man can understand.

Farmers—as you sell your grain for inconsiderate prices:

Mechanics—as you fail to collect the proceeds of your hard earnings:

Manufacturers—as you behold your spindles idle:

Merchants—as your customers are daily decreasing:

Tenants—as you suffer under distress warrants:

Landlords—as you see your houses empty and your rents falling:

Bethink yourselves!—these are indeed, 'better times' of Whiggery. Bought experience is said to be the best—and the American people are now paying great prices for theirs.

The Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, forger, &c. who prosecuted a writ of error to reverse his conviction in the Criminal Court of New York, has forfeited his recognizance. Sentence has been passed in default of his non-appearance. Thus the *Hon.* thieves escaped punishment, while smaller rogues pay the penalty due their crimes. It seems as if money, in our country, is a sovereign protection against criminal punishment.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, as the celebrated wild beast performer, Driesbach, was performing with his animals at the Bowery Theatre N. Y. the Leopard and the Tiger volunteered an extra incident to the performance, by a regular set-to. Driesbach was in the cage with them, which came near costing the latter his life. Driesbach had succeeded in separating the combatants, one of which, the Leopard, he caused to leap upon his shoulders, when the Tiger made a spring upon him also, and buried his teeth and claws into the unfortunate tamer's face and head, tearing off a portion of his scalp, lacerating his face in a most shocking manner, and covering him with blood. The indomitable courage and address of the heroic German, however, was never more conspicuously displayed than upon this occasion; and, so effectually did he subdue the enraged animals, even while in the most imminent peril, that some part of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident."

CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—The Editor of the White Pigeon Republican closed the publication of his paper a week or two since; and in the last number says that "the man who undertakes to resuscitate it will be in *limbo* before the year is half out." Here's an opening for an aspiring genius.

The "times" have got to be so hard in this section as to supersede the use of *grindstones*. It is not an uncommon circumstance for a man to be *shaved* without razor or lather.—*Indiana Courier, Whig.*

That's a fact! The rank and file of the Whig party, "without razor or lather," tho' with plenty of *soft soap*, got most carefully *shaved* when they believed in the whig promises of two dollars a day and roast beef and they have got to put up with the scraping of the Whig barbers nearly three years longer!—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

WAX FROM SUGAR CANE.—It is said that by a chemical process, a species of wax, very pure and clear, and eminently capable of making excellent candles, can be made from the refuse of the sugar cane, after the saccharine particles have been removed.

What wah spermaceti, and stearine from Indian corn, hog's lard, castor oil, and sugar cane, we are surely in a fair way of becoming an *enlightened* nation.—*Boston Journal.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st May, says:—

'From all we can learn through the agents of the Texan government here, we now venture to predict that ere forty days we shall receive news of the most important character in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets but still we think, from all we have seen and heard, that Gen. Sam Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texan army.'

President Houston has announced, in a letter to the Texan Agent at New Orleans, dated at Houston on the 15th May, his intention of invading Mexico without delay. He says:—

'We can no longer remain subject to marauding incursions of the enemy. Our independence must be recognized by Mexico. There is a substantial cause for war, which appeals to every manly chivalrous and generous heart—it is the relentless and cruel bondage of our brothers of Santa Fe, many of whom perilled their lives on the heights of San Jacinto. Their liberation is the task of Texas, and if she is unaided by her friends, and left to battle alone she will maintain the conflict, and never yield until her last banner shall be bathed in blood.'

A strong call is made upon the people of the Southern States for volunteers, and we have no doubt that when it is known beyond a doubt that the invasion will take place, it will be responded to by hundreds of brave and adventurous spirits.—*Bost. Post.*

FROM TEXAS—IMPORTANT.—News was received in town last evening to the effect that President Houston has convened a special sitting of Congress for the 27th June.

Judge Ewell, the Attorney General, has been sent to the East to concentrate the troops in that section.

Two Mexicans were recently captured on the other side of Corpus Christi and brought to Galveston. They were well treated and immediately liberated by Gen. Houston.—This is as it should be—for whatever indignities may have been heaped upon Texan prisoners of late in portions of Mexico there is little to be gained and no satisfaction to be obtained by retaliating upon persons who had no hand in those outrages.

The special call for an extraordinary session of Congress in Texas undoubtedly has reference to the much talked of invasion of Mexico, and the present state of affairs in the single star republic.

The above items are facts. There were rumors, and important ones, in town last evening in relation to movements in Texas—we forbear publishing them until properly authenticated.—*N. O. Picayune, June 5.*

C. W. Kendal favors his readers with the following in the Picayune of the 25th ult.:

"SINGULAR CELEBRATION—"TEXAN TRICKERY.—The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto (21st of April)was celebrated in great style by the Texan prisoners confined in the Convent of Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they worked it to obtain leave of the commandant of the guard was certainly ingenious, if we were correctly informed. One of the Texans, who spoke Spanish, went to the officer and told him it was a great feast day in Texas—the anniversary of the patron saint of that republic—and desired that he would give the men the liberty of remaining in doors that afternoon, in order to celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his assent, and the men came in from their morning work well supplied with every species of liquor and good things to be found in the rum and cook shops on their route.

Although unwell at the time, and unable to participate in the festivities, we have never seen more joy or hilarity upon any occasion—An excellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened the scene, the walls were decorated with Texan flags, done in chalk and charcoal and a happier set of fellows never congregated around a feature board. A similar scene under similar circumstances was perhaps never before witnessed—celebrating the greatest and almost the only defeat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under bayonets too. That night the chains were knocked from our ankles and we obtained our liberty; but we can never forget our last day in prison, or the celebration of the battle of San Jacinto."

Easy Mode of fine edging Razors.—On the rough side of a strap of leather, or on the undressed calf skin binding of a book, run a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over the leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mech. Mag.*

Her Majesty's Slippers.—The Queen wore at the levee, a splendid diamond bracelet, containing a portrait of the King of Prussia. The diamonds of her Majesty's head, stomacher, and train, were also unusually brilliant. Her Majesty wore a beautiful pair of slippers, embroidered by the Duchess of Kent, and made open at the heels in the Eastern style. The Queen's feet are so remarkably small that no lady has yet been found who could wear the minion slippers of Queen Victoria.

A Lesson for Wives.—We make the following beautiful little clipping from Bulwer's student.

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said Louce. Old Newman looked down, and the wife took up the reply.

"Never to signify—and if he has, I deserved it."

"And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her husband who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may be for a man to be peevish for it is he who bears the cross of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

Extent of the late Earthquake.—The range of the late earthquake which made such terrific havoc in the Island of St. Domingo is distinctly traced to the base of the Rocky Mountains passing through the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, & through the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, where shocks were felt at intervals throughout the day of May 7th.—No earthquake of equal magnitude has occurred since the one at Lisbon in 1775.—*Cin. Enq.*

The following are the additional particulars of its effects:

Earthquake at Ponce, P. R.—We are indebted to Captain Yorke, of the schooner Independence from Ponce, from the following accounts of the shock felt at that place on the 7th instant. Captain Y. states, he was sitting with a friend, when they suddenly felt a dizziness, and excessive faintness, and upon attempting to walk found themselves acting like persons intoxicated. His companion then observed that the house rocked. They then went out of doors and saw that the house rocked at least two feet. So great was the motion of the earth, the casks of sugar and molasses on the beach rolled round, making great havoc.

The inhabitants were filled with great terror and all rushed into the middle of the street, and falling on their knees, repeated all the prayers in the Catholic service and crying each to their patron saint to save them from their peril, upon any terms the saints required.—The shock was felt at 3 P. M. of the 7th instant, and lasted about three minutes.—*New York Express.*

Earthquake in Cuba.—On the 7th of May an earthquake was felt in the city of St. Jago de Cuba, by which the Cathedral and several houses were laid prostrate by shocks that lasted four minutes.

Why is a Congressional orator like Sampson? D'ye give it up? Because he puts people to flight with the jaw bone of an ass.

Summary Punishment.—Two blacklegs, who took passage on board the Gen. Pratte, for New Orleans, robbed one of the passengers on board, of a sum of money, on the night of the 16 ult. When the Pratte arrived opposite Vicksburg, suspicion having previously fallen on them, they were searched, and the stolen money was found concealed on their persons. The boat hands and passengers, indignant at their rascality, gave them a cool fifty on the bare back with a cowhide.

Last night about 11 o'clock, Mr. Wm. G. Power, who resides in Franklin street, Baltimore, had occasion to go into his yard for a glass of water, when he was somewhat startled by a noise, as he thought, produced by the running of a cat through the yard. As he had for several nights been troubled with their disagreeable noise, he concluded to have a little sport with them. He thereupon procured a large billet of wood, and approached the spot from whence it proceeded, being a small building in the rear of the yard. On opening the door, he was surprised to find himself seized by a man, and drawn into the house, and the door closed. The burglar, as he subsequently proved to be, then called aloud for his companions, who, it is supposed were in the neighborhood; but before they made their appearance, Mr. P. put in requisition the only alternative left him, that of making free use of the billet of wood, which he did by striking his antagonist several blows across the head, which so stunned him as to compel him to let go his hold. They both came out of the building together, and the burglar after walking a few steps, fell down. As he appeared much wounded, Mr. P. immediately procured a physician and had his wounds dressed.—He was then taken to the watchhouse, where he breathed his last this morning.

His name has since been ascertained to be Jesse Sutton, a german, from the Hookstown Road and but a month out of our State penitentiary, where he has served several terms. A number of false keys, lucifer matches, and fine splintered wood was found on his person; also a key belonging to a lady of Old Town, whose house was robbed a few nights since. His intention, no doubt, was first to enter and rob the store of Mr. Power and then set it on fire. An inquest was held to-day over the body, and a verdict rendered justifying Mr. P. The judges of our City Court have also refused to recognize him for his appearance.

Abraham Howard, a supposed accomplice, has been arrested and committed.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Editor. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting. GEORGE CONNER.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial Bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville • H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicksbk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville.

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. For further particulars inquire of JAS. HUTCHINSON. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M[illegible]

June 24, 1842. 52

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Scott and John C. Hen, I have levied on the following property to wit: Lots No. 101 and 102 in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the sixteenth day of July next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and cost, in that case I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of John C. Hen to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Rockhill.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 23, 1842. 52

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of James Peltier, I have levied on the one equal undivided fourth part of Lot numbered 119 in the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years, (on Saturday the 16th day of July next) at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, than I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of James Peltier to satisfy an execution in favor of F. D. Lasselle.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 22, 1842. 52

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph H. McMaken, I have levied on the following property to wit: Lots numbered 132 and 133 in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen. I, will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 16th day of July 1842, between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple at the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of J. H. Mcmakin to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Rockhill.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 23, 1842. 52

In the Huntington Circuit Court, in vacation June 11th 1842.

Peter Rittenhouse, *vs.* Robert C. Crawford. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 4th day of April 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, an affidavit made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert C. Crawford, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court to be holden in said county, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. J. WILEY, Clk.

Johnson & Slack, Sol'r.

June 11, '42. 51

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, in September last, from the subscriber, living near the Indianapolis State Road, six miles from Fort Wayne, Indiana, three two year old Colts, all branded with a small D. on right shoulder. One of said colts is a dark Bay Mare, handsome built, with a small white spot in the forehead; bad on a small bell. One dark Iron Gray Horse colt, almost black, a small spot burnt off his flank, and if close noticed a few white hairs may be seen on one hind foot. The other is a light bay horse colt, with a few white hairs in his forehead.

Whoever will return said Colts, or give information where they may be found, to the subscriber, or to William Dalman, in Fort Wayne, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses.

JOHN DALMAN.

June 18th 1842. 3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Madison County Probate Court made at its May session '42, the undersigned surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Dennis Kenedy dec'd., will expose sale at public auction, on the 9th day of July, 1842 the following described tract of land belonging to the estate of said decedent viz: the S E 1-4 of Section 5, Town 27, North of Range 9 east. Payments to be made in three equal installments of six nine and twelve months.

JOHN BURK, Surviving Ex'r.

Huntington June 7, 1842. 50

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a **MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP** at the house of Capt. O. Fairfield, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and despatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna, *vs.* Marthea Swinney, Frances C. Swinney, Thomas W. Swinney. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants Marthea & Frances Swinney are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Martha Swinney and Frances C. Swinney of the pendency of said Bill and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna, *vs.* Theodore Hoagland, In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June, 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Theodore Hoagland of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vanauda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill, *vs.* Abram Becker, In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Abram Becker is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Abram Becker, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

State of Indiana, Huntington County, } ss.

Huntington Probate Court, May Term, 1842.

George A. Fate, Adm'r. of Charles Vickroy; dec'd.

vs.

The creditors of said estate.

On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said George A. Fate having filed his memorial in this Court, showing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property both real and personal, is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it, it is therefore ordered, that the filing and pendency of the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Charles Vickroy dec'd, by a publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen; and that they be informed unless they notify the said Administrator of the existence, and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date and description of the contract, or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

By the Court.—Attest.

JOSEPH WILEY, Clk,

By Jas. R. Slack, Dep.

June 4, 1842. 49

Noble Circuit Court in vacation, April 30th 1842. In Chancery.

Wm. F. Engel, *vs.* Roxany Parsons, Samuel Sowers, Mercy Sowers, his wife, Geo. F. Wright, Louisa Wright his wife, Orlo A. Parsons, Alvin Buel, and Lydia Buel his wife, Wadsworth Parsons, Charlotte Parsons, and Alonzo O. Parsons.

NOW comes the said complainant, by Henry Cooper, his solicitor, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the said defendants, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, whereby it appears to the satisfaction of said Clerk that Alvin Buel and Lydia his, and Wadsworth Parsons and Charlotte Parsons are non residents of said State of Indiana.

The said defendants Alvin Buel, Lydia Buel, his wife, Wadsworth Parsons, and Charlotte Parsons, are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court house in the town of Augusta in said county of Noble, to commence on Monday the 3d of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead, answer or demur to said Bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

WESTLEY WHITE, Clk.

Henry Cooper, Sol'r.

April 30th, 1842. 50

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, District of Indiana. } ss

In the District Court in Bankruptcy May 27th 1842:—

ON this day the following persons of their respective counties filed their petition praying the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, which are ordered to stand for hearing in Indianapolis on the 27th day of June ensuing, and that notice thereof be given in the Fort Wayne Sentinel at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit:—Andrew Dykes, of Allen County.

Wm. L. Moon, "

James H. Jacoby, "

By order of the Court.

HORACE BASSETT. Clk.

May 27, 1842. 51

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill, *vs.* Alfred Randall, In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Alfred Randall is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Alfred Randall, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 29th 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Shafts, late of Huntington county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

B. J. BETTS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1842. 46

Allen Probate Court May Term 1842.

Estate of Winsor Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insolvent to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

May 21, 1842. 47

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ABRAHAM NORDYKE

Huntington May 18th 1842. 47

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r,

May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & VANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents at Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLS CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Welty Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.

Jesse Welmore, *vs.* John Singer. } Bill of Foreclosure.

COMES now the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless he appear on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

F. P. RANDALL, Solicitor for Complainant.

May 14, 1842. 3w 46

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna, *vs.* Edward Stapleford, Sophia Henderson, Zenas Henderson, Francis D Lasselle, Hannah Lasselle, Edmund Harper, Eliza Harper, and Robert Brackenridge, Jun. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Edmund Harper and Eliza Harper, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r

June 4, 1842. 49

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements of Philip C. Cook, I have levied on the following Lands, to wit: the N W quarter of Sec. 35 Township 32 Range 12, containing 160 acres; and also the North half of the South West quarter of the same Section, containing 80 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come at public auction and out cry at the Court house door in the City of Fort Wayne on the 30th Day of June 1842, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock on said day —and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing cost than in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above described lands to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy an execution in favor of E. Brown & Sons. J. BERKEY, Shff.

June 11, 1842. 50

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglass, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 24 of July next, 80 Acres of Land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.

Will be offered at the Court House, door between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

B. R. COLERICK,

JOHN ROGERS.

June 11 1842. Adm'rs.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers, and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

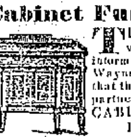
All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.

B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eninger & Hornas a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.

C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. [illegible] at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.

JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

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200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 30, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.

M. SWEETSER,

By F. P. RANDALL.

May 14, 1842. 9w 46

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill, *vs.* Joseph S. Lockwood, In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed his bill in chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Joseph S. Lockwood, is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Joseph S. Lockwood, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842,) and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 13, 1842.

William Rockhill, *vs.* Leonard Holmes. In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st day of May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that the said Leonard Holmes is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the defendant Leonard Holmes, of the pendency of said bill and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

State of Indiana, Adams County } ss.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure, in Chancery.

Francis D. Lasselle, *vs.* William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 14, 1842. 46

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 23, 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

---

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842. 43

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

M[illegible] PAUL,

FASH[illegible]ABLE

MILL[illegible]ER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press, (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1842. 40

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. Campbell and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid *before they are removed.*

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

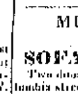
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—60 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 23, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock completes a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

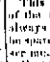
SOFA MANUFACTO Y,

Two doors east of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



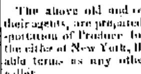
THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,

ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York

Hess & Powers, "

Wilkie & Dygert, "

James S. Wyckoff & Co. "

Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany

H. C. Rossiter, Troy

Hunter & Barker, Rochester

Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo

Bronson & Crocker, Oswego

Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland

Penta & Allen "

49tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

DRIED FRUIT.—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy.

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841. 27c

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

The bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stables provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb. 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

Fort Wayne,

Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Fort Wayne,

Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 29c

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

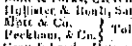
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,

R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Hodge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Peare. } New York,

Noyes & Hooper, Albany.

J. H. Hooker, Troy.

M. Kingman, & Co, Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.

W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.

Blair & Parks, Cleveland.

Hollister & Booth, Sandusky City.

Mott & Co, Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.

Gray & Lewis, Detroit.

Hagaday & Holliday, Massilon, O.

P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.

L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne

Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgins, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,

JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale to Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1841. 40c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation June 2d, 1842.

Samuel Hanna, *vs.* Richard Underwood. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant, by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Richard Underwood of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.

June 4, 1842. 49

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and seal skin caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANG!—Whereas my wife Johanna left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account. LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE
LADIES' COMPANION,
A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.
TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER; THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.
TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.
Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion" to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:
Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, the Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emeline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. M. Makin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.
Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS
are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but are elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.
Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibility; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.
Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and [illegible] music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
The Ladies' companion is published at three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.
Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.
All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.
Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly. (with engravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!
HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.
(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desirous to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.
M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows:—
Seven copies, for . . . . $3.00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . 5.00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10.00 } advance
No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,
BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1, 1841, *Rochester N. Y.*

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.
HAMPTON BROWNE
References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID.
Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.
JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.
Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.
Messrs. Comstock & Co.
Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,
JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C P
Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.
MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.
Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden *Lane*.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. *Of* thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints.
For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.
Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S
WORLD of FASHION.

A *new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.
The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.
In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.
The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.
The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*
Current funds, post paid.
Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.
Address C. J. PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate clearly, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.
J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMBEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.
SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.
CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 33c

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 28, '41. 27c

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done on short notice.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.
We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developments, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.
The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.
D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS,

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*
Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order.
GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39f

1842. 1842.
TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.
A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Pleabarty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Beals, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.
PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

WANTED.
20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Moffat's Life Pills
AND
PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public. The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.
A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole muscular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of Bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.
These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

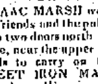
Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only, improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p-ly.

Coopering! .. Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned: in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

☞ His shop is at the building known as the "brick school house," on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the *highest classes of society*. One simultaneous burst of approbation echoes from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gravest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bassa, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific actions upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 62 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by,
Robert Sykes, Agent, Fort Wayne,
C. AP[illegible] do. Huntington,
[illegible]ahar, do Warsaw

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectoral Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold [illegible]omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For [illegible] by EVANS & HILL.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.
Anthony Dodge, vs. Jabez Cady, } Foreign Attachment.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Ariel Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed [illegible] as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.
SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.
March 23d 1842. 39

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Batavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 27, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware
in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.
Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.
. Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 31tf.

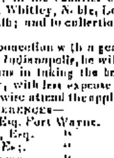
"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old Copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no trust.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and



WINDSOR CHAIRS. SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

L. P. FERRY.
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law;
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jas. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durat, Logansport.
☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. 129

Western Farmer's own Paper.
The Union Agriculturist
AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.
The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty-three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 134 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS. Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8.00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the *first* insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column, or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JUNE 25 1842. NUMBER 52.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

I LAUGH AND SET THEM FLYING.

Let those who will repine at fate,
And droop their heads with sorrow;
I laugh when cares upon me wait—
I know they'll leave to morrow.
My purse is light, but what of that?
My heart is light to match it;
And if I tear my only coat,
I laugh the while I patch it!

I've seen some elves, who called themselves
My friends in summer weather,
Blown far away, in sorrow's day,
As winds would blow a feather.
I never grieved to see them go
(The rascals who would heed 'em?)
For what's the use of having friends,
If false when most you need 'em?

I've seen some rich in wordly gear,
Eternally repining,
Their hearts a prey to every fear—
With gladness never shining.
I would not change my lightsome heart
For all their gold and sorrow;
For that's a thing that all their wealth
Can neither buy nor borrow.

And still as sorrows come to me;
(As sorrows sometimes will come)
I find the way to make them flee,
Is bidding them right welcome.
They cannot brook a cheerful look—
They're only used to sighing;
And he that meets them with a smile
Is sure to set them flying.

From the Common School Assistant.

THINGS A FARMER OUGHT NOT TO DO.

1 A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.

2 A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

3 A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can by care and good management produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruits while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy: a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

4 The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

5 A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have little to do.

6 A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction he is the man.

7 No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to be against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

8 A farmer should never use ardent spirit as a drink, if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

9 A farmer never should refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8s. because he wanted 8s 6d and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. for it.

10 A farmer should never allow his wood house to be emptied of wood during the summer season; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of the wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11 A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.

The Harper's Establishment destroyed by fire.—An Extra from the N. York Herald of Wednesday last gives the particulars of a destructive fire which occured in the great publishing establishment of the Harpers. The fire broke out in the bindery, 4th story, about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. By the energies of the fire companies, the fire did not get below the fourth story though all the property in the building from the first to the fifth stories inclusive, all of which were filled with valuable effects, were more or less injured by either fire or water. The total loss of property is estimated at $100,000; the insurance on which was only $45,000. The entire Printing establishment including all stereotype plates was fortunately saved.

The establishment of a new line of steam packets between Oswego and Chicago forms a new era in the commerce and navigation of the Lakes. The new steamer Chicago, Capt. Malcolm, one of the vessels forming this line, called the New York, Oswego and Chicago line leaves here to-morrow, June 1st, for Chicago with passengers and merchandize. She is now loading at the dock of Messrs. Bronson & Croker, and has already over 90 passengers.

The Chicago is the handsomest craft, and the best adapted to the accomodation of passengers and the conveyance of merchandize that we have seen upon the lakes. The Vandalia, another of the line, leaves here on the 10th of June, and the Oswego, now nearly completed, leaves on the 20th for Chicago.—*Oswego Her*

THRILLING INCIDENT—RELIGION, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We have just heard of a most awful and deplorable scene, which has been enacted in Newton, N. J., three miles from Camden. About three months ago, the wife of a German laboring farmer becoming religiously inclined, attended the Baptist Church in Haddonfield very regularly, until she became fully converted to the faith, and was baptised without the knowledge of her husband. As soon as the fact was known to him, he threatened to shoot the minister and some of the leading members of the church, as well as his wife. To accomplish this, he charged his gun, shouldered it and walked to the minister's house, but not finding him at home, he returned to his own home, and threatened to shoot his wife, who very fortunately escaped and swore her life against him. He was arrested and placed in Woodbury jail, where he remained till last week, when he scaled the wall and went back to his own house, in the dead of the night. His wife feeling alarmed lest he should kill her, fled in her night clothes to a neighbor's house, about a quarter of a mile distant. *A few nights afterwards*, the police being apprised of his whereabouts, went to arrest him; as they were passing up the stairs to the room where it was thought he was sleeping, they beheld him standing at the head of the stair-case, with a large axe raised, with which he threatened to kill the first that came within his reach; and suiting the action to the world, he made a blow with great force, which barely escaped murdering one of the officers as the axe struck his hat, and the blade passing through it, was burried in the side of the door. At this, one officer asked for "the pistols to shoot him," which caused him to retreat back and almost instantly was heard a heavy fall upon the floor. They entered the room, and found him lying on the floor weltering in his blood he having cut his throat with a razor. As they approached to raise him up he placed both his hands in the gash of his throat and dragged at it, as if determined to tear himself to pieces. He was overpowered, tied down a physician sent for, the wound dressed, and he allowed to remain at his house under guard, until he should have so far recovered as to allow of his being taken to prison. He grew better in strength although the wound still remained open until Sunday night last, when he managed to elude the viligance of the guard and decamped. Up to yesterday morning nothing had been heard of him, and his friends, as well as the law officers, manifested much alarm at his absence. One thing is certain he cannot long survive as he is unable to eat or swallow any thing. Such a fiend deserves to die the death he is likely to suffer,—starvation and want of attention in some desolate wood, afar from friends and home.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

MR. PROFFIT AND THE WHIGS.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of May 17. The only comment necessary to be made is to repeat the concluding sentence, to wit; 'Poor Proffit! it is hard to be laughed at by all, and quizzed by one's own *friends*!"

But I will drop the tragic and turn again to the farcic and what better subject for farce than Proffit! Well, this redoubtable member of the guard, and while Mr. Wise was in the hands of the law, its corporal, was at the President's last evening, where *my Ariel* heard him whisper, a secret, a good joke, into Mr. Tyler's ear. In a very low tone he said that Mr. Johnson, (Reverdy) of Baltimore, had got a bruised eye: he reported that he had got it by a fall from his horse; but said Mr. P. that was not the way; the fact is, he was with Stanley while the latter was practising, and one of his pistol balls rebounded and struck him (Mr. J.) near the eye. Mr. P. went on further to give Mr. Tyler an idea of his importance and usefulness in the House. He said he let nothing that affected the administration escape his notice, and he spared neither the whigs or Locofocos.—Seeing how keen I was, said Mr. P. Mr. Wise told me the other day that I was equal to *nine terriers!* This was related with as much self-complacency as if Wise had never thought of *quizzing* him for his meddlesomeness, by thus comparing him to nine terriers! Poor Proffit! it is hard to be laughed at by all, and quizzed by one's own friends.

"A LITTLE UNDER PAR."

The Madisonian gave the public yesterday this fine piece of news:

POSTCRIPT.—UNITED STATES LOAN.

We are happy to say that the secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of the United States loan as it was desirable to sell at this time, to Messrs. John Ward and Co. The amount is supposed to be three and half millions, and the rate a little under par. The Secretary will now be able to do justice to all claimants upon his department. His frank and still sagacious manner has secured the respect and confidence of all who had occasion to confer with him.

So, Messrs. John Ward and Co. have got "*so much of the United States loan as it was desirable to sell at this time*"—*three and a half million*, "*at 'a little under par!*"

We wish the Madisonian, in its official intelligence, would be a little more specific. How much does Mr. John Ward charge on the advance of his credit for that of the United States now only "a little under par!" Does he charge a half, or a quarter of a million discount, for the degradation of our Government credit since Whiggery has *reduced*, not the taxes, (these they have increased.) but the character of the country? When before was a Mr. John Ward, or any body else—the Barings or the Rothschilds stronger in credit or in resources than our great and rich country? Now Mr. John Ward whom nobody knows, is rich enough and has credit to shave the whole United States.—*Globe.*

NEW ASTOR LIBRARY.

We are gratified in being able to state that the newly projected Library, which has been some time in contemplation, is about immediately to be carried into effect under the auspices of John Jacob Astor Esqr., whose munificent gift of $400,000 including a grant of land as the site of the erection of the building in Lafayette place, has been already appropriated. So noble a commencement augurs well for the future success of this desirable enterprize in the cause of literature, and it will doubtless influence many subsequent patrons to acts of corresponding liberality and public spirit. The services of Cogswell, a gentleman of well-known erudition and scholarship, have been secured as Librarian, and he is actively engaged in the preparation of the voluminous catalogue, collating it with those of the principal libraries of Europe, &c. All true lovers of learning must rejoice in the prospect of a speedy establishment of an institution so admirably adapted to the necessities of the times, and one so well calculated to impart a lustre to the literature of the country.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Wormwood is recommended as a cure for delirium tremens. The patient is to have a strong decoction, taken as hot as it can be borne, and repeated until the agitation subsides and sleep obtained. In nearly one hundred cases of delirium tremens at the house of Correction in Boston, every one has been cured by Wormwood Tea, taken hot and freely.

The Shakers' creed is a very curious one. They believe in one God and two persons in the Godhead; male and female, Father and Mother—called Power and Wisdom.

They believe that Adam was the Father of the old creation, and Eve was the Mother—both being created after the image of God; and that Christ is the Father of the new Creation, and Ann Lee the Mother—and that the Millenium commenced with the appearance of Ann Lee on the earth.

They believe in the immortality of animals as well as men. They say John saw horses in the world of spirits, as recorded in Revelations.

They believe that all the venomous and ugly animals on earth are symbolical of the evil spirits that inhabit the lower regions of the invisible world, and that the beautiful creatures, such as birds with gorgeous plumage, are symbolic of the good spirits in the mansions of bliss.

They believe that the souls of the Shakers, in their trances and visions, really visit the heavenly world. The fancet has been applied to them, and their flesh has been scarified while in this state, without producing a particle of blood. One person who visited the land of spirits in a trance, saw all the patriarchs and kings of olden time, saw King David travelling and Solomon on a snow white horse; saw Christ and the Apostles.

THE EVANSVILLE AFFAIR.—In justice to the person implicated as well as to the denomination of which he is a member, we publish the following letter written by Mr. Weinzoepflin in reply to the article which we copied from the Evansville Journal two weeks since, charging him with the commission of an infamous crime:

To the Editors of the Evansville Journal:

GENTLEMEN—I have read the editorial article, *of which I am the subject, in your journal of the* 12th inst., with a painful sense that great, though I hope unintended injustice, has been done me by your remarks. Without asking why you have done so much to prejudice my cause, for I heartily forgive every thing that has been said, or done in the heat of excitement by all concerned, permit me however to beg of you in *my unprotected position* to abstain as far as possible from all expression of opinion upon the case, and to observe your admirable proposition, that "as journalists we should not attempt to prejudice public opinion in advance."—And in order that the evil already disseminated may as far as possible be corrected, permit me to be heard one moment by your readers in reply to some of the remarks in which I am so deeply interested. It is no doubt quite natural that a charge, such as is alleged against me, when proposed to the belief of the public, should produce an excitement, in the midst of which the rights of the accused are for the moment forgotten. Yet, when the unhappy object of the public indignation asks at its bar that the rights which remain to him in common with the rest of the community may still be respected, his prayer will not be disregarded, for an honest indignation against crime is always inseparably connected with a delicate sense of justice. A person accused of crime is entitled to have his guilt or innocence tested by the tribunals instituted for that purpose; and all influenced calculated to prevent their impartial operation should be regarded highly unjust against the individual, at the same time that they are destructive of the purity and permanence of the institutions themselves.

And now as to the assertion, or insinuation, of my guilt in the matter in question, or that there is good ground for other and serious complaints against me, I claim humbly to oppose to the first my own assertion of innocence, and to the other my utter unconsciousness of any such ground. To counterbalance likewise your forgone conclusion, I beg to assert and appeal to the fact, that my entire congregation, (not to speak of many of a different persuation,) who knew me best and had better opportunities than yourselves of learning all the circumstances upon which depends the results of this great affair re unanimously impressed with the belief of my entire innocence; although as Catholics (it will be conceded) they are to the highest degree jealous of the honor of their religion and the purity of its observance, and could not tolerate for a moment the wolf in sheep's clothing who would desecrate that which they regard upon earth the most holy. Again, upon the supposition that the charges in question are true, as well the one before the law, as that one of "other and serious complaints," would not the gratuitous statement of such truth, under the peculiar circumstances, be extremely unjust and oppressive, and only calculated still more to enflame the public feeling already too excited for a calm and impartial examination of the charge.

As to the fears entertained of my appearence at your court, I beg to assure all who may doubt upon the subject that I shall be there, and pray that then at least the excitement will be sufficiently appeased to prevent a repetition of the multiplied wrongs which I suffered at the preparatory hearing. And here I would inform your readers, that the violent circumstances attending this hearing, entirely deprived me of the exercise of the invaluable rights so eminently enjoyed by individuals accused in this country, of cross examination, of producing rebutting testimony, and being heard in their defence by themselves and counsel—that at the close of her statement in chief, the prosecutrix was announced by her counsel to have become too unwell to answer any further the ends of justice, and that upon my counsel protesting their desire to cross examine, but politely offering to indulge her fully, as to the time, the mob broke in upon our peaceful tribunal—took justice into its own hands—prevented all further investigation of the cause—sought to get possession of my person, which had to be protected in the very presence of the justice, by a rally of my friends—attempted to intimidate, and in many instances successfully, the crowd of those who knew me best, from manifesting their strong conviction of my innocence by becoming bail for my appearance and finally obliged me to escape, not in a wagon, but on foot and in disguise, in order to preserve my own life and the peace and safety of the town.

And thus a most important judicial investigation, from the uncontrollable fury of a mob, ended in a riot and in the most flagrant denial of justice or even protection to an unfortunate individual claiming the right belonging to all in common to meet and rebut with the ordinary means of the law, charges made against him.—To which I will add that every man of my congregation wished, as I am informed, to sign my bond, and that the necessity of my escaping on foot was somewhat increased by the circumstance of my horse having mysteriously disappeared the night previous to the last hearing.

Any one who witnessed the scene alluded to would certainly smile at the idea that it offered proper facilities for the investigation of truth, or that it afforded any just ground to prejudice the cause of the individual who is the unfortunate object of private vengeance. The time will arrive, I hope, when a fair investigation will be had, and until then will not all good citizens and unprejudiced lovers of truth suspend their judgments, and for all practical purpose regard me as innocent, as does the law which the people themselves have ordained? I feel sure that yourselves and all editors will concede to me the right which I understand to be established beyond question in this country, which is emphatically the land of laws.

Respectfully yours,

R. WEINZOEPFLIN.

Vincennes, May 22, 1842.

TEMPERANCE RUN MAD.—At one of the South end Churches, yesterday morning during the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when THE CUP was presented to the communicants, it was found to contain, instead of wine, a colored beverage, composed of water and barberry syrup!!—Heavens and earth, what fanaticism.—*Bost Transcript.*

A QUESTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Doctor asks—"Do young ladies, who wear white bonnets and veils, know they are certain to freckle in consequence? White is cooler in the sun and warmer in the shade than black, owing to the principles of radiation; but while the white bonnet, veil, dress, or hat, diminish the heat of the sun by reflection, it generally increases its light, and it is the light that plays the mischief with a fair skin and pretty face."

From the "Clubs of London."

THE BANK OF KILLARNEY.

"To speak of the banking sytem in Ireland during the late war, and, indeed at the present day," said an Irish gentleman one evening at Brooke's, "is as bad as talking of a fire to a man who has been burned out, and lost all his property in the flames. To such an extent was this species of robbery carried, at one time, that provincial or country notes were issued for sums so low as three-pence; whilst those for six shillings were actually accounted high."

Another gentleman having expressed amazement at this state of things, the first speaker gave the following instance of the truth of his assertion.

"In the town of Killarney," said he, 'was one of these banks, the proprietor of which was a kind of saddler, whose whole stock in that trade was not worth forty shillings, if even so much was the amout of his capital in the banking concern.

'I once accompanied a large party of English ladies and gentlemen to that enchanting spot, where having amused ourselves for a few days we were on the point of returning to Dublin, when one of the party recollected he had in his possession a handful of the saddler's paper. Accordingly we all set out by way of sport, to have them exchanged, our principal object being to see and converse with the proprietor of such a bank.

'Having entered the shop, which barely sufficed to admit the whole company, we found the banking saddler hard at work making a saddle. One of the gentlemen thus addressed him,—

"Good morning to you sir; I presume you are the gentleman of the house.'

"At your service ladies and gentleman,' returned the saddler.

"It is here, I understand, the bank is kept?', continued my friend.

"You are just right, sir,' replied the mechanic: this is the Killarney Bank, for want of a better.'

My friend then said:—'We are on the eve of quitting your town; and as we have some few of your notes, which will be of no manner of use to us elsewhere, I'll thank you for the cash for them.'

"The banker replied, 'Cash! please your honor what is that? is it any thing in the leather line? I have a beautiful saddle here as ever was put across a horse, good and cheap upon my say so. How much of my notes have you, sir, if you please?'

"This question required some time for an answer, calculation being necessary, at length my friend counted them out as follows:

	£	s.	d.
3 notes for 3d. each,	0	0	9
2 for 4d each	0	0	8
2 for 6 1-2d	0	1	1
3 for for 6 1-2d, three fourths of a thirteen	0	2	1½
2 for 9d	0	1	6
1 for 1s 6d or one thirteen,	0	1	1
1 for 1s 63	0	1	6
1 for 3s 6d or three thirteens	0	3	3
1 for three and nine pence half penny, or three thirteens and a half,	0	3	9½
	£0	15	9

"There sir,' said he 'are no less than sixteen of your promises to pay, for the amazing large sum of fifteen shillings and nine pence, sterling money.'

"By the powers, it's her honor may say that thing; for, if sterling manes true to the backbone, it's the Killarney notes will keep out for the year round, without no changing at all, at all.'

"No doubt, no doubt,' said our spokesman; 'but we are upon the eve of departure, and shall require change on our journey.'

"Ye will require the same thing, sure enough; but I vow to my God, I've no more silver money in the place, nor these four ten pinnies, and a few haipus, as isn't worth your lordships notice."

'Good Heaven, sir,' returned the gentleman how is it possible that you carry on the banking business on so slendor a capital?,

'Oh, by the hoky! aisy enough my dear,' replied the banker; 'cratures are delighted to have my beautiful notes; for there is little money stirring in other parts, and they buy their potatis and buttermilk with them; and so the notes pass on from one to the other very comfortably.'

'But you are continually liable to have them sent in upon you for their value,' observed one of the company.

'That's true enough yer worship! whenever any of the farmers wants a horse collar or a saddle or other harness, they brings me a handful of the paper, and it's myself niver refused to give them a good article in exchange.'

'Do you mean to say then,' continued the gentleman, 'that your notes are never required to be cashed?'

'Cashed!' echoed the banker, 'it is changed ye mane?'

'Certainly,' replied the querist.

'It's that same is a great expense to me! The creatures bring me back the notes when they get ould and ragged; and its myself never yet refused to change them for beautiful new ones, fresh from Dublin city; and I puts my name to them to make them go the faster.'

Here the whole party finding it impossible to restrain their mirth, set up a loud shout of laughter—upon which the banker thus continued—

'Upon my say so, I'm right glad to see so worshipful a company enjoy their merriment; but it's myself knows well the power o' money it costs to get them engraved so beautiful and to get them printed on such nice thick paper, aye, five hundied at a time.'

'Do you mean to say, then,' said the first gentleman, 'that the holders of your notes never demand the lawful money of the country in exchange for them?'

'Sure, yer lordships, isn't the notes them selves lawful money enough any how? But it's silver ye mane!'

'Certainly,' replied the querist.

'Oh, by the powers!' replied the banker, 'the people hereabouts would'nt insult me by axing the question, if they did, may be the bank would stop payment, and there would be no money at all at all. No, they would be very sorry to do any such thing—they give the notes to one another when they're tired of keeping them, or when they want to buy any thing. I get mese heddher, axing yer honor's pardon, in changing the notes for the gentry as comes to see the Lakes, than from all the rest o' my paper put together. The big divil fly away with the Lakes of Killarney, say I.'

'Then I presume, sir,' said the gentleman, holding out the notes, 'we have no occasion to waste more time in endeavoring to obtain payment for this parcel of paper of yours.

'I should be sorry, most noble sir,' returned the banker, 'to wase any more of your lordship's time or of those beautiful ladies and gentlemen, but I have an illigant bridle here is'nt to be matched in Yoorup, Aisey Afrikey, or Merikey. Its lowest price is 16s 6 1 2d.—we'll say 15s. 6d. to yer lordship. If ye'll be pleased to accept of it there will be two pence half penny, or a three penny note coming to yer lordship, and that will close the business at once.'

'Really, sir,' said the gent'eman laughing, I have no occasion for the bridle: it would, only be an incumbrance to me.'

'May I have the boldness, then to ask when your lordship will lave town?' inquired the banker.

'Our carriages are at the door of the inn,' rejoined the gentleman, 'and we only wait the adjustment of this affair with yonr bank.'

'How unfortunate!' exclaimed the banker scratching his head; but as neither saddle nor bridle lie in yer lordship's way, if ye could but just delay yer journey until the Cork mail comes in, I expect by the coach a thirty shilling Bank of Irelander, and then we'll settle the business in a jiffey, though upon my deed and deed and double deed! you have no occasion to be in the least dread or, uneasiness about the notes; because d'ye see as how there is not a banker from this to Dublin, aye, or to Galway, that would not be proud to take Jack Rayn's paper.'

'That is not so very certain my good fellow,' returned the gentleman, 'the people on the road know us to be strangers, and they will require payment in the legal coin of the realm.'

'Pray, sir said the banker eagerly, 'does yer honor mane to take the road to Millstreet? because as how you must go that way any how, there being no other. Oh! then, it is there Mr. Cotter will be glad to see so fine a company at his hotel; and joyful will he be to entertain with the best, both for man and horse, for the notes of the Killarney Bank.'

'It being in vain to think of any exchange of this non-circulating medium, the English gentleman not attaching the same importance to it as the banker the party wished him a good morning and took their leave, laughing heartily at the adventure.

It is an ill wind, however, which blows nobody good; when the party arrived at the inn door they found the carriages surrounded by nearly 200 unfortunate mendicants, amongst whom the gentlemen let fly their notes, in order to have a passage cleared, and took their departure whilst the miserable creatures were scrambling for the alms.'

[Laugh, if yon choose, in reading this story; but while you laugh, recollect that our American banks *even the best of them*, conduct their business on the same principles as the banker of Killarney. They all pay their old notes by giving new ones in exchange for them; and if the people should insult the New York and New England Banks by demanding gold and silver in payment for but one half the paper they have in circulation, they would all stop payment.'

In one respect the Killarney bank must be regarded as resting on far more solid principles than most of our American banks. Though its proprietor could not pay silver, he never, it seems refused to give a saddle, or bridle or something else possessing intrinsic value, in exchange for his notes. If our American banks were hard pushed, very many of them would be unable in any way to redeem their circulating paper.]—*Gouge.*

In your paper of Wednesday, I saw an account of a Sheriff's sale in Hardin county, Ky., in which a cow sold for *twelve and a half cents*, the purchaser being a minister of the gospel. Permit me through your columns, to state a fact that came under my own knowledge, and near home—in fact, in this *county*. Some short time since, a number of head of cattle were taken in this county on execution. I think the number of cattle was nine. They were sold by the constable, and the whole of them brought but *thirteen dollars*. One of them; a valuable cow, and sold for *thirty seven and a half cents* —not half the real value of her hide. And what is the cause of this tremendous sacrifice? It is simply because there is *no money to be had.*—*Lou. Adv.*

And this is the State of Kentucky!—The banner State, with her suspended banks, and her *rag* money Legislature! Think of that Master Hamer! Thing of that, ye Farmers who were persuaded by Whig promises to go for Tippecanoe and Tyler too:—high prices! roast beef, and two dollars a day! Here's a pretty prospect of the "roast beef" part, if any body had the wherewith to buy, even at the rate of three bits a cow.—*Cin. Enq.*

LIFE AT THE WEST—HORSE THIEF.—We saw at Elkhart yesterday, a Mr. Hoyt of Bangor, Maine, on his return from the far west. Mr. H. related a singular story respecting the noble animal he was riding, strongly illustrative of the wild sports of the west. He had travelled two or three days in company with a western Judge, on his way to attend the land sales, at Dickson's Ferry. A large number of persons were assembled at the place for the same purpose. After the company had retired to rest the landlord heard a noise at the stable and on repairing to the spot found the door wrenched open and Mr Hoyt's horse stolen. The alarm was immediately given and preparations made for pursuit. The Judge's horse manifested much uneasiness, neighing and calling for his absent companion. He was accordingly turned out of the stable and started in full pursuit on the route taken by the thief, followed by a party of about twenty men, well mounted and armed.

In about three miles the pursuers came in sight of the thief, who was dashing ahead in gallant style, and the Judge's horse side by side. He was hailed by those in the rear, but only answered by spurring forward his horse; and was pursued in this manner for the distance of eleven miles, having been shot at perhaps forty times without effect, from the difficulty of taking aim at night, and the risk of hitting either of the horses. He was at length shot through the body and fell to the ground, three balls having struck him. The horses were taken and the thief carried back to town, and recognized as a resident of Dickson's Ferry who had been present in the bar room during the evening. He stated his design to have been to convey the horse to a rendezvous, a few miles from the ferry, and return before morning. The thief died of his wounds the next day.—*Goshen Ia, Democrat.*

On the night of the 7th inst., a little above Baton Rouge, a flat boat loaded with dry goods was entered in the night and two or three skiffs were loaded with plunder. The owner of the boat being awakened by a noise close to him, rose, snatched up a bowie knife, and sprang at a robber who attacked him as he went up the hatchway, but in doing so received the whole blade of his knife in his body, and staggered and fell overboard, leaving the deck covered with blood. The skiffs were abandoned by the rest of the gang, and the property, with the exception of the pocket book carried over board by the robber who was killed, was recovered.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

J. L. WILLIAMS' DEFENCE.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have often been asked for the particular cause of Mr. Chamberlain's marked bitterness of feeling towards me, so frequently manifested in the Senate, as well as in his recent unjustifiable attack. As to any previous difficulty of a personal nature, I know of none whatever. His political enmities are known to be inveterate, but this feeling would scarcely be so exclusively concentrated upon one individual. I may be able to throw some light upon the subject by stating some incidents connected with the performance of my official duties on the Erie and Michigan Canal.

In the winter of 1838, Gen. Mitchell, the resident Engineer, returned to me his estimates of the entire cost of the Erie and Michigan Canal. Upon examination I found the prices affixed, particularly on the heavy work, much lower than I had adopted upon other lines. I could not consent to submit his report to the Board, and through them to the Legislature, until he had at my request added to his estimate about three hundred thousand dollars, (the precise sum not recollected without reference to the books.)—This act of mine, as some of the then members of the Legislature from the north will recollect, was made the subject of bitter complaint and censure by Mr. Chamberlain himself, of which fact I have documentary proof in my possession, should it be questioned. Now the desire on the part of the northern delegation to have their canal favorably reported to the Legislature is reasonable enough, but in what attitude does this fact exhibit Mr. Chamberlain, who four years afterwards, rises in the Senate Chamber and charges the Engineers with having beguiled him into the support of the system by *too low estimates* of its cost?

Let it be observed that Mr. Chamberlain himself dates the commencement of his war upon me, of 4 years duration, at the very period when I enlarged the estimates of Gen. Mitchell, on the Northern Canal.—Speaking of that very session he says, "I then proposed an inquiry into the expediency of discharging him from the public service." How far this addition to the estimates of Gen. Mitchell may have influenced Mr. Chamberlain in making this proposition, I leave the public to form their own conclusions.

I have had the misfortune also, in the discharge of my official duty to come in conflict with the views of Mr. Chamberlain on another point, which he deemed of great importance to the Erie and Michigan Canal. The Journal of the Senate will show that for two years past he has entertained the idea of inducing a belief in the Legislature, that the construction of the Erie and Michigan canal from Fort Wayne, as far as the head branches of the Elkhart, *near the centre of his Senatorial District*, was essentially necessary in order to provide a sufficient supply of water for the Wabash and Erie Canal. This fact admitted, and the immediate construction of this portion of the Erie and Michigan Canal would follow of course, as a matter of necessity, even if it could be accomplished in no other way than by a diversion of the W. & E. Canal lands to this purpose. Hence the great anxiety on this point. Mr. Chamberlain's first effort to give reality and shape to this delusive idea, (for it was from the first wholly unfounded, whether Mr. C. knew it to be so or not) may be seen in the Journal of the Senate of 1839 and '40, page 249, as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the following preamble and resolution were adopted:"

Whereas, it is believed that it will be necessary to supply the Wabash and Erie Canal east of Fort Wayne, during several months of the most business part of the year with water from the Feeders on the Elkhart summit of the Erie and Michigan Canal: Therefore

Resolved, That a select committee consisting of all the Senators on the line of the Erie and Michigan Canal, inquire into the necessity and expediency of finishing the Erie and Michigan Canal from the Elkhart Feeders to Fort Wayne simultaneously with the Wabash and Erie Canal East of Fort Wayne," &c.

At the next session the subject was still further pressed by Mr. Chamberlain. A call was made by him on the Chief Engineer with a view, as would seem by the character of the resolution, of drawing *from* him, by an indirect mode, an opinion favorable to this deceptive scheme, which seems to have been uppermost in his mind for two years past. In answer to this inquiry, I then used the following plain and unequivocal language. (See Doc. Jour. 1840 and '41 page 128.

"It would not be safe to rely upon draining any water from the summit feeders of the Erie and Michigan Canal for the supply of the Wabash and Erie Canal."

The Goshen Democrat, a paper published at the place of Mr. Chamberlain's residence, and understood to be under his control, in an editorial article published in July 1841, uses the following language:

"This fact [alluding to the supposed utility of the Erie and Michigan Canal as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie Canal] was ascertained by Gen. Mitchell in 1837, on his survey of the Northern Canal, and urged upon the attention of Jesse L. Williams, Chief Engineer, whose stupidity or obstinacy, however, prevented him from ... Mr. C... ed in getting several resolutions ... the Senate on this subject, all of which were treated with dignified contempt. He felt too much chagrined to own Gen. Mitchell's superior foresight and competency as an Engineer, until every body is compelled to admit the truth of the observation. *We trust the Legislature will see the necessity, and take immediate steps for the completion at least of a navigable feeder to Northport.* We shall refer to this subject again."

Here we have evidence of a deliberate attempt to mislead the public and the Legislature, in a matter where near three quarters of a million was involved. The object seems to have been to depreciate the Wabash and Erie Canal, by reporting that it could not be supplied with water from its own resources, and further to represent that the deficiency could be made up by constructing the Erie and Michigan canal to Northport, which representation, in both its branches, was without any foundation in fact. This attempt to mislead the Legislature and the public was commenced by Mr. Chamberlain in the Senate at the session of 1839 and '40, as already shown, and has been continued by him and those under his immediate influence to the present time.

"In a report submitted in answer to a call of the House during the last session, I presented all the facts having a bearing on the question, and showing conclusively to any unprejudiced mind who will examine it, whether he have any knowledge of engineering or not, that the idea of deriving any surplus of water from the Erie and Michigan canal, for the supply of the Wabash and Erie Canal, so long urged by Mr. Chamberlain, is wholly delusive. This view of the subject is so obviously correct from the very nature of things, as now to command the assent even of those most deeply interested in that work, judging from the tone of the two newspapers at Fort Wayne, and one at South Bend. One of these papers, the Fort Wayne Times of the 12th of February last, in alluding to my report upon the question, says:

"He shows clearly, that the idea of depending upon the Northern Canal, as a feeder for the Wabash and Erie, is not to be entertained for a moment; and indeed this is the conclusion to which any candid man would come upon a careful inspection of the country, a knowledge of the supply of water on each summit, and length of canal to be fed by each."

The Fort Wayne Sentinel, a paper opposed to me in politics, of the 16th of April, uses the following language:

"With regard to the argument that the canal was necessary as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie, it was clearly demonstrated by the last survey to be unfounded.

"The editor of this paper was one of the party who made the last survey and from what he then saw of the country, feels satisfied that no water could be brought from the Elkhart into the Wabash and Erie Canal."

The following is an extract from my report just alluded to:

"Let it not be inferred that there can be any scarcity of water on the Erie and Michigan Canal *for its own purposes.* Upon the plans heretofore proposed, the work is fully practicable and feasible; nor are arguments wanting in favor of its importance. The very large wheat crop of that region would place this canal among the first works of the State. *While I have been at all times ready to urge considerations of this kind in favor of the construction of this canal, I could not unite in the argument based upon its importance or its value as a feeder to the Wabash and Erie Canal, for the reason that with all the branches of the Elkhart that are available, no surplus of water would be left after supplying its own demands.* The same view of this subject has heretofore been repeatedly expressed by the undersigned in his official reports."

I have given the facts in this case more in detail, for the reason that I am charged in Mr. Chamberlain's letter with having singled out the Northern Canal as the special object of my displeasure. And I cheerfully submit the question to the candid reader, even to the constituents of the Senator, to the honest farmers of Elkhart County—to say whether my refusal to unite with him in urging upon the Legislature, reasons for the construction of this canal which I knew to be deceptive; or even the addition made to Gen. Mitchell's estimates of the work, when I knew them to be lower than the contract prices then being paid for such work on other lines; furnishes any just ground for such denunciation against an officer upon whom the Legislature relies for correct information.

Whether or not my refusal to second the views of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the Erie and Michigan canal, in the two particulars just mentioned, have had any agency in engendering in his mind this unparalleled bitterness of feeling, is not for me to determine. Of this the public will judge. I would not willingly do him injustice. In view of all the facts, however, I cannot resist the conclusion that, had I united in representing the Erie and Michigan as essential to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and thus enabled Mr. Chamberlain, by procuring its construction through this favorite idea of his own, to ride more successfully the canal hobby in the North, I would have been spared much of this outpouring of his bitterness.

It is worthy of remark, that while denunciations have thus been poured upon me in the North for supposed hostility to their favorite canal, in other parts of the State, at the same time, I have been charged with too strong partiality for that work, and severely censured for my supposed agency in pressing it forward at too early a period. Strictures of this kind may be seen in the columns of the Jeffersonian, published in Wayne County, just previous to the August election in 1338. This historical incident is alluded to merely as furnishing, in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's charges of hostility to that work, rather an amusing illustration of the facility with which a public agent, who may have been engaged in carrying out the Internal Improvement laws of the State, may be converted by peevish politicians into a sort of common pack horse, on whose shoulders may be thrown from opposite directions, all the burdens, the ills, and the discontents, real or imaginary, which afflict the community.

Having engaged in private business, requiring my undivided attention, with no desire to participate again in public life, newspaper controversy is exceedingly irksome, and I cannot be drawn into it further than seems necessary for my defence. After having exhibited so fully the injustice of Mr. Chamberlain's course, and his habit of disregarding the facts, even when they are embodied in the record of his own committee, I cannot suppose that any further notice will be called for, either of what he has written for the six months past, or of what he may *write* for the six months to come.

J. L. WILLIAMS.

Fort Wayne, May 30, 1842.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. V.

FORT WAYNE, June 4th 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

Your letter of the 14th ult. is before me, in which you request me to omit for the present any particular mention of the Methodists, whose general characteristics are the same all over the country, and proceed at once to give you my conclusions in regard to the Roman Catholics,—their peculiar and distinctive doctrines,—the progress they are making in extending their sentiments and strengthening their power in the Western States, and the influence they are destined to exert upon the political institutions of the Union.

I perceive that your prejudices against this body of christians have not been softened as you have advanced in years, and I submit to you, whether these prejudices did not originate, and have not been strengthened in hearing their peculiar religious opinions expounded by Protestant preachers, and whether your impressions in regard to their intolerance, and the spirit of persecution, which you say has ever distinguished them, have not been mainly received from the *Book of Martyrs*, which we used to read, with so much interest and horror, when we were boys together. If this be the case, have you extended to this class of christians, even-handed justice? Is it prudent, is it right, is it honorable, to go to a man's enemies for an exposition of his peculiar opinions? I am not in any sense a catholic.—I am no defender of the doctrines of the Romanists. I have little respect for their pretensions of being the original, the only true church. Their claim of infallibility for fallible men, I look upon as absurd. Their forms, their ceremonies, the images and pictures that deck the walls of their churches,—their rigid observance of customs that have been handed down from generation to generation, however the object of them may be understood and explained by the more enlightened of their order, are little calculated, in my judgment, to give to the mass of their followers, correct ideas of the true character of christianity. I apprehend, that with the great body of Catholics, religion is a matter of form, in which the heart has no interest: That it is not regarded as an active principle, calling out and strengthening what is good in human nature, and repressing and governing what is evil, but as consisting in prayers and confessions, in adhering to doctrines not understood, and the observance of ceremonies, which affect the senses, rather than the heart. Still I believe that injustice is done them by Protestants generally. You know how bitter are the denunciations that are heaped upon them, by the followers of the Reformers. Divided as the great Protestant church is,—violent as is the warfare which its different fractions wage upon each other, they all unite in anathemas against the Caholics. Rallying against this sect of christians, as against a common enemy, we find the Episcopalian and the Methodist, the Armenian and the Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Universalist, &c. &c., forgetting their own differences of opinion,—their bitterness and heart burnings towards each other, fighting under the one great banner of Protestantism, and giving no quarter to those, who in their language, "carry upon their foreheads, the mark of the beast." These paint to you, the Roman Church as growing out of the corruptions of christianity, as chaining down the mind by the darkest superstitions, shutting up the book of knowledge from the people, and thus gathering to itself a power, in the exercise of which, kings were but puppets and crowns play things:—Stretching over half the world, its bryarian arms, dyed with the blood of those who offered resistance to its edicts, or denied its divine supremacy;—issuing from the Vatican, its irresistible decrees, granting indulgences and absolutions,—sanctifying crimes in high places,—erecting inquisitions and by a union of the civil with the eclesiastical power, holding the greater part of civilized Europe, in the most dreadful bondage, until in the providence of God, its career of crime and wickedness, and oppression was checked by the reformation, and through the instrumentality of a Luther, light and liberty again dawned upon the nations.

But how do the Catholics represent their church? As founded upon St. Peter by our saviour himself—Catholic in sentiment and universal in influence;—the only repository of truth, and the special object of divine favour;—exhibiting in the lives and character of its priests, that spirit of self denial and self sacrifice, which was so eminently manifested in the life and character of their great master;—the preserver of literature and science through the dark ages;—during the flight of centuries, holding fast the truth as taught by the founder of their faith, and although now injured by the hand of time, and by the assaults of its enemies, and curtailed of its fair proportions, like some lofty column amid the ruins of Central American cities, still standing erect, giving evidence of its deep foundation and its massive structure.

Now which of these representations shall we credit? I answer neither, unhesitatingly, neither, for both are false. "Catholicism" is neither a wholly corrupt religion, nor an entirely pure one. Take a case for illustration. The popular doctrine of protestants is, that the human heart is naturally corrupt, "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Now, if a corruption of religion, as catholicity is represented to be, is ingrafted upon such a heart, what must be its fruits? Evil, certainly, [illegible]. Now, take up a volume of the [illegible] of the distinguished Massillon. See what a spirit of lofty morality, of ardent devotion, and genuine charity, breathes through its pages. See in what glowing, glorious colours; see with what power and scriptural fidelity, he delineates the character of the Almighty;—with what affectionate interest and tenderness, he warns the sinner of the danger of transgression. And yet this man was a Catholic, and if the representations of Protestants be true, these sermons which have been so generally admired, and which have been made the basis of thousands of Protestant discourses, were prompted by a heart naturally evil, and which had become still more debased by the engraftment thereon, of a corrupt and corrupting faith.

Go with me to yonder city. Desolation and dismay are within its walls. The Angel of Death has visited it. It is stricken with the plague. As you pass along those streets, which a short time ago were alive with swarming thousands, intent upon business or pleasure,—as you pass by those splendid mansions, which lately resounded with the notes of happiness and joy, you hear no sounds, save the groans of the sick and the dying, or perchance the discordant laugh of the robber, who is gloating his eyes upon the treasures which their owners have left behind them in their flight, or drowning his senses and his apprehensions in the choice wines which there are none now to prevent him from taking. The atmosphere is laden with disease. All who breathe it feel the poison infusing itself through their system. Pass on to yonder hospital. To this place, were the sick conveyed, before the ravages of the destroyer had become general, and those who could fly, had fled to the country. There they lie, the dead and the dying, with none to remove the former, or extend a cup of water even, to the burning tongues of the latter. Fear has seized upon the physicians and attendants, and they have fled with the multitude. And have all gone? Were there none who dared to remain and look the king of terrors in the face?—none who were willing to expose their own lives to be of service to their suffering fellows? Yes, there is one who has not deserted his post. There is one, for the honor of human nature be it said, there is one, who prefers the performance of duty to life. Mark that venerable being by the couch of that dying man, holding a cordial to the lips of the sufferer with one hand while he points to the emblem of his religion with the other,—ministering to the soul and body at the same moment, breathing an atmosphere of death that he may be the messenger of life! As he bends over the couch of the sufferer, and whispers of pardon and a future state, see what a smile of benignity lights up his countenance. As he moves along, like an angel of mercy, among that prostrate crowd of suffering men, see how every eye turns towards him, how every ear seems to drink in his accents of love and hope! This man is a Catholic priest, true to his profession, when all others have proved false, putting his own life in peril in order that he may administer to the spiritual and physical wants of his fellow men. And what do such facts (and impartial history is full of them) prove.—That catholicity is true? Certainly not.—But to my mind, they are at least prima facia evidence, that human nature is not entirely evil, or that this faith is not entirely corrupt. The nature sanctifies the faith, or the faith sanctifies the nature. Which way will you have it? If both were corrupt, their union would produce no such fruit.

Yours truly, A. B.

MR. TIGAR:—Circumstances have prevented, and may hereafter prevent me, from continuing my letters with regularity, and I would take this opportunity, to say to those of your readers who have manifested so much anxiety to know who I am, that I am simply A. B. There is nothing in my letters of which I am ashamed, and nothing certainly of which I feel proud. If, in my previous communications, or those that may follow, I have done, or shall do, any one injustice, it will be because I err in judgment. It is not my object to criticise the character of any one, nor to excite a controversy with any one. I shall aim only to answer fully the inquiries of my friend in New York and in so doing, may throw out hints that may be of service to others of your readers. This being the case I shall, of course, pay little attention to any thing that may be said in regard to the correctness or incorrectness of my descriptions. Aiming at truth only, I shall speak plainly and fearlessly. And whether I am A. B. or C. D. can be of no importance to any one. I certainly am not Abraham Byles. A. B.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—I see by the last number of the "Times" that the Editor of that veracious sheet again makes his appearance in his usual style, throwing about him the mire and filth in which he seems to have an irresistible inclination to wallow. I feel that I owe an apology to you and to the community for ever having mentioned his name, as I am now satisfied that his own insignificance ought to have protected him, but unfortunately I happened to think differently. He seems to think that I made a great effort at severity. In this he is mistaken. I use the English language as I learned it, and have no round-about way of expressing my ideas. If I know a man to be a rascal, a knave or a hypocrite and his relation to the community is such, that it is important that the public should know it, I tell them so [illegible] his administration [illegible] the "Times" [illegible] I do not [illegible] posed to waste time, ink, and paper for nothing; besides I have no small shot to throw away in pursuit of such *small game*. He shows by his evasions that the subject is an unpleasant one, and exhibits his discretion by proposing a cessation of hostilities. The reason is obvious,—*rogues do not like exposure*. W. H. B.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th 1842.

TO OUR READERS.—This number of the Sentinel completes the volume. We hope our readers will bear in mind that printing cannot be carried on any more than any other business without money. We need money very much at present and trust our subscribers will pay up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Our correspondents occupy so large a space of our colums this week that we have not much room for editorials.

Col. Monroe Edwards, the celebrated financier, has been found guilty of forgery in New York. The trial occupied several days and excited great interest.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Free Masons celebrated St. John's day here, in considerable style. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church where an eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stevens, after which they partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by brother Humbert of the American House. They were graced by the presence of a number of ladies. The Kekiogue band were also on hand, and played several tunes in a masterly style; they have procured a very neat uniform and made quite an imposing appearance.

CONCERT.—The Kekiogue Band gave their first concert last evening to a crowded house. The performances were in the highest degree creditable to the band, and gave universal satisfaction. Our city may be proud of having so excellent a band; and we think it fortunate they secured the services of their accomplished teacher, Mr. Hoffman. A beautiful Quintette, composed by him, was performed last night, and received with enthusiastic applause.

THE ARMY WORM—Remedy—The army worm has been very destructive in this region, especially in the meadows. Several fields have been entirely eaten off by them. We are told by a farmer that after they destroyed the grass in one of his fields, they had to cross a lane to get into the next field, when they were way-laid by his hogs, and completely routed, the hogs devouring them all. Some farmers have turned their hogs into the fields attacked by the army worms, and have thus stopped their ravages.

☞The *Shawneetown Bank of Illinois* PARTIALLY resumed specie payments on the 15th inst. Small sums are redeemed, but the directors refuse to redeem large amounts.

RHODE ISLAND.—Apprehensions are entertained of another outbreak in Rhode Island. The suffrage party are said to be providing arms and ammunition, and have held several meetings in different parts of the state. Gov. King has issued a proclamation, offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of Gov. Dorr.

Fourth of July Dinner.—At the meeting held on Saturday last to take the matter into consideration, it was deemed inexpedient to have a free dinner. The dinner will be provided by Col. Humbert, and served under a bowery in the public square.

Mr. Van Buren.—The reception of this distinguished statesman and patriot at Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, and other places through which he passed has been most cordial and enthusiastic. The citizens turned out *en masse*—Whigs as well as Democrats—to welcome him.

CONGRESS.—The apportionment bill has passed the Senate, and been returned to the House for their concurrence in the amendments. The Tariff question is now before the House, and will probably consume much time before it is disposed of. As the compromise act, reducing the duties on all imports to 10 per cent, takes effect on the 1st August, a bill has been introduced to postpone its operation until the question is adjusted.

Mr. Poindexter's celebrated Report of his Investigations in the New York Custom-house—which the Whigs boasted would expose a course of fraud and iniquity sufficient to annihilate the Democratic party—has been finally laid on the table, without being printed! Mr. Poindexter was too thorough-going a man for that investigation. After ferritting out all the corruption of the loco foco office-holders, he would not be choked off, but continuing his scrutiny, found that though the loco focos had been corrupt, their Whig successors were much more so—if "Saul has slain his thousands, David has slain his tens of thousands."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a previous notice given, a large and respectable number of the Democrats of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, met at the town of Warren, in Huntington County, on the 4th of June, inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent said District in the next session of the Legislature of Indiana.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, when on motion of Horatio M. Slack, Harman J. Betts, Esq., was called to the chair, as President of said Convention, who briefly made known to the audience the object of the meeting; and on motion of Joseph Meredith, Samuel B. Caly and Jacob Brugh, Esqrs. were appointed Vice President, and Horatio M. Slack, principal Secretary and Dr. Wm. H. Williams, [illegible] Secretary of [illegible] Convention. After the organization of the Convention [illegible] as aforesaid, Samuel G. Upton, Esq. briefly addressed the audience upon the general policy of the country—after which, by a call from the chair the following persons presented their credentials as delegates to the Convention:—From the County of Huntington, Harman J. Betts, Wm. G. Johnson, Joel Seeley, Enoch Davis, Col. L. G. Jones, L. W. Purviance, Wm. Marks, Paul Saults, Jas. Taylor, John Laymon, Jacob Sowers, Sam'l Jones, Jonathan Foust and Luke R. Allison.

From the County of Wells, Bowen Hale, Samuel Decker, John A. Deam, S. G. Upton, L. S. Grove, Horatio M. Slack, David Burgner, Wm. Prillaman, Wm. Studabaker, R. B. Turner, Wm. McBride, Lewis Lynn, Michael Miller, Lewis Richards, N. Batson, John Stroup, J. Meredith, Daniel Jones, H. Jones, S. Goode, Wm. Griffith, Solomon Johnson, Mathew Davis, Solomon Sparks, John McCulloch, and Josep Jones.

From the County of Blackford, George S. Howell and Jacob Brugh.

On motion of L. S. Grove, the Chair then appointed John Layman, George S. Howell and Bowen Hale a committee to report the manner in which the several counties represented in the Convention should present a candidate, which appointment was concurred in by said Convention.

On motion of Joseph Meredith, a committee consisting of H. J. Betts, Col. L. G. Jones, of Huntington county, L. S. Grove, and S. G. Upton of Wells County, and Jacob Brugh and George S. Howell of Blackford County was appointed to present before the Convention a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; after which the Covention adjourned for one hour.

At one o'clock the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed to report the manner in which the candidate should be laid before the Convention, then reported that in the selection each County should be entitled to cast six votes.

Whereupon WILLIAM PRILLAMAN, of Wells County, was duly nominated, and his name presented before the Convention as the candidate of the District.

After which the Committee appointed to present a preamble and resolutions to this Convention, reported the following:

Whereas, the State of Indiana is now grievously oppressed by an enormous burthen of taxation fixed upon the present and succeeding generations of her people, by the maladministration of the Whig, alias federal party; and whereus every lover of liberty is loudly called upon by every principle of self defence as well as public good, to ferret out, and inquire into, every abuse or imposition the public by her servants, and to hold all who prove to be unworthy, even in the least degree, responsible; and to punish them by arraigning them before the bar of a civil or criminal Court, or before the (what should be) scrutinising bar of public opinion. And whereas it behooves us, as Democrats, one and all, only to disseminate useful knowledge among the people, in order that they may be convinced that in the doctrines of the Whig, alias federal party, are to be found all that are gall and wormwood to our Government; and whereas, we believe that in order that the simple naked truth, that all rational men are capable of self government, may be brought to the understanding of all men, by the dissemination of useful knowledge as aforesaid, that thereby the miserable abuses of our State Government can be corrected. We believe at the same time it is all important, as the leaven of the whole, that we should watch with all vigilance, and see that we secure a majority of Democrats, good and true, to represent us in the next and succeeding sessions of the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the sterling worth and strict political integrity of *William Prillaman*, the nominee of this Convention, and that we each agree to use all honorable means to ensure his success at the ensuing August election.

Resolved, That we adopt as our own, the language of the illustrious Benton; "Union, self denial, concession; every thing for the cause and nothing for men."

Resolved, That we will not only vote for the democratic nominee ourselves, but we will endeavor to stir up the pure minds of our democratic neighbors, and induce them to attend the polls; remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Resolved, That we believe that we have a majority of stern, unflinching Democrats in this Representative District, and that we will make a long pull, a *strong* pull, and a pull altogether.

Resolved, That if the Whigs (alias federalists) mean by the term "*Loco-foco*," a light shining in the midst of darkness, we acknowledge the charge to be *true*; but if they mean agrarians and levellers, we hurl back the charge upon them with contempt.

Resolved, That the corresponding committees, chosen by the several counties of this district, be appointed a corresponding committee for said District, and that Harman J. Betts, Esq. be the chairman of said committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the officers for the gentlemanly manner in which they have presided over the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this [illegible] papers [illegible] requested to [illegible] same.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

HARMAN J. BETTS, Ch'n.

Horatio M. Slack,
Wm. H. Williams. } Sec'ys.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Arrangements have appointed the following gentlemen to officiate at the approaching celebration:

Orator. L. P. Ferry,
Reader of Declaration, S. S. Morss.
Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Conwell,
German Orator, Dr. Schmidtz,
" *Reader*, Mr. Meuhler,
" *Chaplain*, Rev. Mr. Jansen,
Marshal, Maj. S. Edsall,
Assistants, Captains S. C Freeman, S. Stophlet, Thomas Lowe, Louis Wolkie,
President of the day. Capt Robt Brackenridge.
Vice Presidents, Judge Hanna and Maj. Lewis.

Dinner will be be furnished by L. Humbert of the American House. Order of procession will be published next week.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1842.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Several Schools will convene at the Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock, at the second ringing of the bell. The exercises will be,

1st—Music by the Band.
2d—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve.
3d—Hymn by the Scholars.
4th—Oration by M. S. Wines.
5th—Hymn by the Scholars.
6th—Music by the Band.
7th—Benediction.

There will then be a procession formed, under the direction of SAMUEL HANNA, Marshall of the day, in the following order:

1st—Committee of Arrangements, Orator, Chaplain, and Officers of the Sabbath Schools.
2d—Ladies.
3d.—Female scholars of the several Schools with their teachers.
4th—The Standard and National colors.
5th—The Band.
6th—Male Scholars with their teachers.
7th—Citizens Generally.

The procession will then march to Market Street, thence to Columbia Street, thence to Calhoun Street, thence to Barr Street, thence to the basement story of the Presbyterian church, where the scholars will partake of a collation, which will be provided by the Ladies of this City.

BURGLAR KILLED.—A fellow named Peter Lutz, entered a grocery store in South third street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d inst. by climbing over the roofs of some adjoining houses, and descending through the scuttle. He forced the iron safe, and took a certificate of deposite for $600, and some money therefrom, and was making his escape, when chancing to step on the trap door of a neighboring house he was heard by a lady about retiring to rest, who screaming for help, alarmed him and he overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull and thigh. He was removed to the Hospital, but shortly afterwards expired.

BEAUTIFUL CONSISTENCY.—When President Jackson was about to march the U. S. Troops to put down the people of South Carolina for rebellion against *a law of the U. S.* the whole whig press and whig party were overflowing with patriotic indignation. He was denounced as a '*usurper*,' *a 'military despot*,' and every thing else that was vile and base. Now President Tyler marches an armed force to put down a free people, who have violated no law, rebeled against no government and these same whig orators and press justify the atrocious deed. Is not this charming consistency?

The Cleveland Herald says 'in Wisconsin in the case of James R. Vineyard' the murderer of Arndt, the Grand Jury, on the 13th inst. returned an indictment for manslaughter merely.

If this is true, it is hard to imagine what degree of attrocity would be considered *murder* by a Wisconsin Grand Jury.—*American Manufacturer.*

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

A great work nearly consummated.—Amidst the universal depression and derangement of the times, it is a source of no small satisfaction to us to be able to announce, that the Wabash and Erie Canal is still steadily though slowly progressing to its completion. The water is now being let in from the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee to this place, and during the coming week boats will be able to pass from Toledo to Providence, where the river is navigable for canal boats and can be used most of the year, thus forming with very little interruption, a water communication from this to the navigable waters of the Wabash. The whole Southern portion of the canal is now in successful operation, as far down as Lafayette in Indiana, and the only section of this magnificent work which is still unfinished. can easily be completed and ready for use, in season for the fall business. The influence which this canal, when completed, will exert upon the commerce of the west and particularly upon the prosperity of this section of the country, will be immense, and we trust that our legislature, at its extra session, will take some efficient measures to relieve the contractors, through whose perseverance mainly, we are indebted for the completion of the work, from the embarrassments under which they are laboring.—*Toledo Blade.*

The London Chronicle says that amongst the marvels of the times a patent has been actually taken out for *paving the streets of London with India rubber*, and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a sub stratum of wood, on which it is put a facing a caoutchouc, mixed with iron filings and saw-dust, to a depth of several inches. This it is calculated, will resist the ill influence of all weathers, and make the most delightful and durable pavement.

LARGE DEFALCATION.

[illegible] into an unusual [illegible] day, by the announcement that Mr. James [illegible] Schemerhorn, the Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Company, was a defaulter to a very large amount.

The Ocean Company, as is generally known, has been merged into the 'General Mutual Insurance Company;' and as the time arrived for the transfer of its assets, Mr. Schemerhorn, feeling that he could no longer avoid detection, and that the *Robberry* he had committed must become known, confessed to the officers of the company that he had embezzled, or more properly speaking *stolen* a majority of its capital.

He alleges that in 1832 he was induced to purchase a quantity of *Delaware and Hudson* Canal Stock, the loss upon which exceeded his ability to meet, and he took from the Company the amount necessary to make up his deficiency. From this time forward he has been a regular 'operator' in the Stock market, meeting with loss after loss the amount of which he regularly *stole* from the Company; and to prevent detection, resorted to the expedient of *forging* the receipt of the Cashier of the Bank where the Company's *bills receivable* were deposited. Thus when the bills receivable were thirty to forty thousand dollars, he would make it appear double the sum if necessary to balance his cash account. And when the amount stolen could no longer be covered in this way, he boldly resorted to the expedient of issuing *Eight Hundred* additional shares of the Capital Stock of the Company!

The whole amount stolen is upwards of *one hundred and fifty three thousand dollars*! and when we consider that during the entire period of *ten years* he has succeeded in keeping his defalcations unknown to the officers of the institution, through continued forgeries of the receipts of the cashier of the bank holding the 'bills receivable,' the case is certainly one of the most extraordinary that has yet been made public. He has certainly proved himself a very expert rogue; and may justly lay claim to greater deliberation and perseverance in his roguery than any one of his numerous predecessors. What adds to the enormity of this *robbery*, is the fact that Mr. Schemerhorn was generally esteemed one of the most trustworthy and prudent of all the Secretaries in the street.

He has been lodged in the *Tombs;* and we regret to add, has a wife and children, upon whom his crime will fall with far greater severity than it possibly can upon one so hardened as he must be to have continued this practice for ten successive years.

"THE GAINS."—The Wabash Express sums up what it facetiously calls the "gains" by the "Whig Victory" of 1840. Perhaps the subjoined summary from the Trenton Emporium may facilitate the task undertaken by the Express:

We may consider ourselves in the midst of the "*better times*" of Whiggery. Gen. Jackson has been quietly domiciled at the hermitage these five years past. Mr Van Buren has become a mere "traveller of distinction." Benton, Buchanan, and Calhoun, are in a minority in Congress. All the Democratic *Ogres* have vanished. The Veto—the Specie Circular—the Sub-Treasury—are as dead as ducks in the poultry-yard after the visit of the fox. And yet, what's the matter? Where are the '*better times*' of Whiggery?

Whiggery has its own President, with the gigantic Daniel at his elbow—his own Cabinet—Senate—House of Representatives—and papsuckers in almost every good office in the country. The reins of State have been in their hands full fourteen months.—The distribution Bill—the Loan Bill, the Bankrupt Bill—their darling schemes—are all in the full tide of experiment. If they have not a National Bank, it is not because they have not united the *power* to make one.—And yet—where are the 'better times' of Whiggery?

Since Whiggery came into power, the following events have transpired:

More bank frauds have been committed than were ever known before.

Bank failures have been more frequent than before.

Banks have contracted far more than before.

Money has been scarcer than before.
Prices of produce have fallen.
Prices of labor have fallen.
Prices of stocks have fallen.
Prices of real estate have fallen.
Individuals have repudiated.
Banks have repudiated.
States have repudiated.
Citizens are bankrupt.
Corporations are bankrupt.
States are bankrupt.
Government is bankrupt.

We have been threatened with a war with England.

We have been threatened with a war with Mexico.

We have been threatened with a civil war in Rhode Island.

These are the ingredients, gentle reader, which constitute the "better times" of Whiggery. Look abroad over the face of the whole country. Look at the documents emanating from the Executive. Look at the proceedings of both Houses of Congress. Look into those veracious chronicles, the Whig journals, and answer—Are these the 'better times' of Whiggery? Are we not in the very midst of Federal paradise? Is not this the Websterian golden age?

Men may be skeptical about predictions—but seeing, tasting, and feeling, are arguments that an ass can understand.

Farmers—as you sell your grain for inconsiderate prices:

Mechanics—as you fail to collect the proceeds of your hard earnings:

Manufacturers—as you behold your spindles idle:

Merchants—as your customers are daily decreasing:

Tenants—as you suffer under distress warrants:

Landlords—as you see your houses empty and your rents falling:

Bethink yourselves!—these are indeed, 'better times' of Whiggery. Bought experience is said to be the best—and the American people are now paying great prices for theirs.

The Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, forger, &c. who prosecuted a writ of error to reverse his conviction in the Criminal Court of New York, has forfeited his recognizance. Sentence has been passed in default of his non-appearance. Thus the *Hon.* thieves escaped punishment, while smaller rogues pay the penalty due their crimes. It seems as if money, in our country, is a sovereign protection against criminal punishment.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, as the celebrated wild beast performer, Driesbach, was performing with his animals at the Bowery Theatre N. Y. the Leopard and the Tiger volunteered an extra incident to the performance, by a regular set-to. Driesbach was in the cage with them, which came near costing the latter his life. Driesbach had succeeded in separating the combatants, one of which, the Leopard, he caused to leap upon his shoulders, when the Tiger made a spring upon him also, and buried his teeth and claws into the unfortunate tamer's face and head, tearing off a portion of his scalp, lacerating his face in a most shocking manner, and covering him with blood. The indomitable courage and address of the heroic German, however, was never more conspicuously displayed than upon this occasion; and, so effectually did he subdue the enraged animals, even while in the most imminent peril, that some part of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident."

CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—The Editor of the White Pigeon Republican closed the publication of his paper a week or two since, and in the last number says that "the man who undertakes to resuscitate it will be in *limbo* before the year is half out." Here's an opening for an aspiring genius.

The "times" have got to be so hard in this section as to supercede the use of *grindstones*. It is not an uncommon circumstance for a man to be *shaved* without razor or lather.—*Indiana Courier, Whig.*

That's a fact! The rank and file of the Whig party, "without razor or lather," tho' with plenty of *soft soap*, got most cursedly *shaved* when they believed in the whig promises of two dollars a day and roast beef and they have got to put up with the scraping of the Whig barbers nearly three years longer!

Indiana State Sentinel.

WAX FROM SUGAR CANE.—It is said that by a chemical process, a species of wax, very pure and clear, and eminently capable of making excellent candles, can be made from the refuse of the sugar cane, after the saccharine particles have been removed.

What with spermaceti, and stearine from Indian corn, hog's lard, castor oil, and sugar cane, we are surely in a fair way of becoming an *enlightened* nation.—*Boston Journal.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st May says:—

'From all we can learn through the agents of the Texan government here, we now venture to predict than ere forty days we shall receive news of the most important character in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets but still we think, from all we have seen and heard, that Gen. Sam Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texan army.'

President Houston has announced, in a letter to the Texan Agent at New Orleans, dated at Houston on the 15th May, his intention of invading Mexico without delay. He says.—

'We can no longer remain subject to marauding incursions of the enemy. Our independence must be recognized by Mexico. There is a substantial cause for war, which appeals to every manly chivalrous and generous heart—it is the relentless and cruel bondage of our brothers of Santa Fe, many of whom periled their lives on the heights of San Jacinto. Their liberation is the task of Texas, and if she is unaided by her friends, and left to battle alone she will maintain the conflict, and never yield until her last banner shall be bathed in blood.'

A strong call is made upon the people of the Southern States for volunteers, and we have no doubt that when it is known beyond a doubt that the invasion will take place, it will be responded to by hundreds of brave and adventurous spirits.—*Bost. Post.*

FROM TEXAS—IMPORTANT.—News was received in town last evening to the effect that President Houston has convened a special sitting of Congress for the 27th June.

Judge Errell, the Attorney General, has been sent to the East to concentrate the troops in that section.

Two Mexicans were recently captured on the other side of Corpus Christi and brought to Galveston. They were well treated and immediately liberated by Gen. Houston.—This is as it should be—for whatever indignities may have been heaped upon Texan prisoners of late in portions of Mexico there is little to be gained and no satisfaction to be obtained by retaliating upon persons who had no hand in those outrages.

The special call for an extraordinary session of Congress in Texas undoubtedly has reference to the much talked of invasion of Mexico, and the present state of affairs in the single-star republic.

The above items are facts. There were rumors, and important ones, in town last evening in relation to movements in Texas—we forbear puplishing them until properly authenticated.—*N. O. Picayune. June 5.*

G. W. Kendal favors his readers with the following in the Picayune on the 25th ult.:

"SINGULAR CELEBRATION—TEXAN TRICKERY.—The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto (21st of April) was celebrated in great style by the Texan prisoners confined in the Convent of Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they worked it to obtain leave of the commandant of the guard was certainly ingenious, if we were correctly informed. One of the Texans, who spoke Spanish, went to the officer and told him it was a great feast day in Texas—the anniversary of the patron saint of that republic—and desired that he would give the men the liberty of remaining in doors that afternoon, in order to celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his assent, and the men came in from their morning work well supplied with every species of liquor and good things to be found in the rum and cook shops on their route.

Although unwell at the time, and unable to participate in the festivities, we have never seen more joy or hilarity upon any occasion.—An excellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened the scene. the walls were decorated with Texan flags, done in chalk and charcoal and a happier set of follows never congregated around a festive board. A similar scene under similar circumstances was perhaps never before witnessed—celebrating the greatest and almost the only defeat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under his very nose. That night the chains were knocked from our ankles and we obtained our liberty; but we can never forget our last day in prison, or the celebration of the battle of San Jacinto."

Easy Mode of fine edging Razors.—Oil the rough side of a strap of leather, or on the undressed calf skin binding of a book, run a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over the leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mech. Mag.*

HER MAJESTY'S SLIPPERS.—The Queen wore at the levee, a splendid diamond bandlet, containing a portrait of the King of Prussia. The diamonds of her Majesty's head, stomacher, and train, were also unusually brilliant. Her Majesty wore a beautiful pair of slippers, embroidered by the Duchess of Kent, and made open at the heels in the Eastern style. The Queen's feet are so remarkably small that no lady has yet been found who could wear the minion slippers of Queen Victoria

A LESSON FOR WIVES.—We make the following beautiful little clipping from Bulwer's student:

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said Lonce. Old Newman looked down, and the wife took up the reply.

"Never to signify—and if he has, I deseved it."

"And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her husband who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may be for a man to be peevish for it is he who bears the cross of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

EXTENT OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—The range of the late earthquake which made such terrific havoc in the Island of St. Domingo is distinctly traced to the base of the Rocky Mountains passing through the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, & through the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, where shocks were felt at intervals througpout the day of May 7th.—No earthquake of equal magnitude has occurred since the one at Lisbon in 1775 —*Cin. Enq.*

The following are the additional particulars of its effects:

EARTHQUAKE AT PONCE, P. R.—We are indebted to Captain Yorke, of the schooner Independence from Ponce, from the following accounts of the shock felt at that place on the 7th instant. Captain Y. states, he was sitting with a friend, when they suddenly felt a dizziness, and excessive faintness, and upon attempting to walk found themselves acting like persons intoxicated. His companion then observed that the house rocked. They then went out of doors and saw that the house rocked at least two feet. So great was the motion of the earth, the casks of sugar and molasses on the beach rolled round, making great havoc.

The inhabitants were filled with great terror and all rushed into the middle of the street, and falling on their knees, repeated all the prayers in the Catholic service and crying each to their patron saint to save them from their peril, upon any terms the saints required.—The shock was felt at 3 P. M. of the 7th instant, and lasted about three minutes.—*New York Express*

EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.—On the 7th of May an earthquake was felt in the city of St. Jago de Cuba, by which the Cathedral and several houses were laid prostrate by shocks that lasted four minutes.

Why is a Congressional orator like Sampson? D'ye give it up? Because he puts people to flight with the jaw bone of an ass.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.——Two blacklegs, who took passage on board the Gen. Pratte, for New Orleans, robbed one of the passengers on board, of a sum of money, on the night of the 16 ult. When the Pratte arrived opposite Vicksburg, suspicion having previously fallen on them, they were searched, and the stolen money was found concealed on their persons. The boat hands and passengers, indignant at their rascality, gave them a cool fifty on the bare back with a cowhide.

Last night about 11 o'clock, Mr. Wm. G. Power, who resides in Franklin street, Baltimore, had occasion to go into his yard for a glass of water, when he was somewhat startled by a noise, as he thought, produced by the running of a cat through the yard. As he had for several nights been troubled with their disagreeable noise, he concluded to have a little sport with them. He thereupon procured a large billet of wood, and approached the spot from whence it proceeded, being a small building in the rear of the yard. On opening the door, he was surprised to find himself seized by a man, and drawn into the house, and the door closed. The burglar, as he subsequently proved to be, then called aloud for his companions, who, it is supposed were in the neighborhood; but before they made their appearence, Mr. P. put in requisition the only alternative left him, that of making free use of the billet of wood, which he did by striking his antagonist several blows across the head, which so stunned him as to compel him to let go his hold. They both came out of the building together, and the burglar after walking a few steps, fell down. As he appeared much wounded, Mr. P. immediately procured a physician and had his wounds dressed.—He was then taken to the watchhouse, where he breathed his last this morning.

His name has since been ascertained to be Jesse Sutton, a german, from the Hookstown Road and but a month out of our State penitentiary, where he has served several terms. A number of false keys, lucifer matches, and fine splintered wood was found on his person; also a key belonging to a lady of Old Town, whose house was robbed a few nights since. His intention, no doubt, was first to enter and rob the store of Mr. Power and then set it on fire. An inquest was held to-day over the body, and a verdict rendered justifying Mr. P. The judges of our City Court have also refused to recognize him for his appearance.

Abraham Howard, a supposed accomplice, has been arrested and committed.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting. GEORGE CONNER.
Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville • H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton *
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. KISER, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	8c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. For further particulars inquire of JAS. HUTCHINSON. Those having any on hand would do well to call. J. M. [illegible]
June 24, 1842. 52

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Scott and John C Iten, I have levied on the following property to wit: Lots No. 101 and 102 in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the sixteenth day of July next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and cost, in that case I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of John C. Iten to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Rockhill.
JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.
June 23, 1842. 52

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of James Peltier, I have levied on the one equal undivided fourth part of Lot numbered 115 in the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years, (on Saturday the 16th day of July next) at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of James Peltier to satisfy an execu ion in favor of F. D. Lasselle.
J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.
June 22, 1842. 52

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph H. McMaken, I have levied on the following property to wit: Lots numbered 132 and 133 in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 16th day of July 1842, between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple at the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand

Taken as the property of J. H. Mcmakin to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Rockhill.
J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.
June 23, 1842. 52

In the Huntington Circuit Court, in vacation June 11th 1842.
Peter Rittenhouse, *vs.* Robert C. Crawford.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 4th day of April 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, an affidavit made by a disinterested person; by which it appears the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert C. Crawford, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court to be holden in said county, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. J. WILEY, Cl'k.
Johnson & Slack, Sol'r.
June 11, '42. 51

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, in September last, from the subscriber, living near the Indianapolis State Road, six miles from Fort Wayne, Indiana, three two year old Colts, all branded with a small D. on right shoulder. One of said colts is a dark Bay Mare, handsome built, with a small white spot in the forehead; had on a small bell. One dark Iron Grey Horse colt, almost black, a small spot burnt off his flank, and if close noticed a few white hairs may be seen on one hind foot. The other is a light bay horse colt, with a few white hairs in his forehead.

Whoever will return said Colts, or give information where they may be found, to the subscriber, or to William Dalman, in Fort Wayne, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses. JOHN DALMAN.
June 18th 1842. 3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Madison Probate Court made at its May session '42, the undersigned surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Dennis Kenedy dec'd, will expose sale at public auction, on the 9th day of July, 1842 the following described tract of land belonging to the estate of said decedent viz: the S E 1-4 of Section 5, Town 27, North of Range 9 east. Payments to be made in three equal installments of six nine and twelve months.
JOHN BURK, Surviving Ex'r.
Huntington June 7, 1842. 50

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP at the house of CAPT. O. FAIRFIELD, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and despatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Marthea Swinney, Frances C. Swinney, Thomas W. Swinney.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants Martha and Frances Swinney are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to said Martha Swinney and Frances C. Swinney of the pendency of said Bill and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna, vs. Theodore Hoagland, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June, 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Theodore Hoagland of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vananda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.
Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Abram Becker. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Abram Becker is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Abram Becker, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

State of Indiana, Huntington County. } ss
Huntington Probate Court, May Term, 1842.
George A. Fate, Adm'r. of Charles Vickroy; dec'd.
vs.
The creditors of said estate.
On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said George A. Fate having filed his memorial in this Court, showing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property both real and personal, is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it, it is therefore ordered, that the filing and pendency of the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Charles Vickroy dec'd, by a publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen; and that they be informed unless they notify the said Administrator of the existence, and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date and description of the contract, or assump-it upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.
By the Court.—Attest.
JOSEPH WILEY, Cl'k,
By JAS. R. SLACK, Dep.
June 4, 1842. 49

Noble Circuit Court in vacation, April 30th 1842.
In Chancery.
Wm. F. Engel, vs. Roxany Parsons, Samuel Sowers, Mercy Sowers, his wife, Geo. F. Wright, Louisa Wright his wife, Orlo A. Parsons, Alvin Buel, and Lydia Buel his wife, Wadsworth Parsons, Charlotte Parsons, and Alonzo O. Parsons.

NOW comes the said complainant, by Henry Cooper, his solicitor, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the said defendants, and also the affidavit o a disinterested person, whereby it appears to the satisfaction of said Clerk that Alvin Buel and Lydia his, and Wadsworth Parsons and Charlotte Parsons are non residents of said State of Indiana.

The said defendents Alvin Buel, Lydia Buel, his wife, Wadsworth Parsons, and Charlotte Parsons, are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court house in the town of Augusta in said county of Noble, to commence on Monday the 3d of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead, answer or demur to said Bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
WESTLEY WHITE, Cl'k.
Henry Cooper, Sol'r.
April 30th, 1842. 50

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, District of Indiana. } ss
In the District Court in Bankruptcy May 27th 1842:—

ON this day the following persons of their respective counties filed their petition praying the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, which are ordered to stand for hearing in Indianapolis on the 27th day of June ensuing, and that notice thereof be given in the Fort Wayne Sentinel at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit:—Andrew Dykes, of Allen County.
Wm. L. Moon, "
James H. Jacoby. "
By order of the Court,
HORACE BASSETT. Cl'k.
May 27, 1842. 51

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Alfred Randall, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Alfred Randall is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Alfred Randall, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.
SAMUEL HINTON.
May 28th 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Shafts, late of Huntington county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.
H. J. BETTS, Adm'r.
May 16, 1842. 48

Allen Probate Court May Term 1842.
Estate of Winsor Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
May 21, 1842. 47

NOTICE—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ABRAHAM NORDYKE
Huntington May 18th 1842. 47

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticted for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.
F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r,
May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind, and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.
THOMAS & VANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLS CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.
May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Wells Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.
Jesse Wetmore, vs John Singer. } Bill of Forecloure.

COMES now the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless he appear on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.
May 14, 1842. 3w 40

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Edward Stapleford, Sophia Henderson, Zenas Henderson, Francis D Lasselle, Hannah Lasselle, Edmund Harper, Eliza Harper, and Robert Brackenridge, Jun
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Edmund Harper and Eliza Harper, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Conrt, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r
June 4, 1842. 49

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements of Philip C. Cook, I have levied on the following Lands, to wit: the N W quarter of Sec. 35 Township 32 Range 12, containing 160 acres; and also the North half of the South West quarter of the same Section, containing 80 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come at public auction and out cry at the Court house door in the City of Fort Wayne on the 30th Day of June 1842, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock on said day —and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing cost then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above described lands to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy an execution in favor of E. Brown & Sons. J. BERKEY, Shff.
June 11, 1842. 50

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglass, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 2d of July next, 80 Acres of Land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same

A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.

Will be offered at the Court House, door between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
H. R. COLERICK,
JOHN ROGERS.
June 11 1842. Adm'rs.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

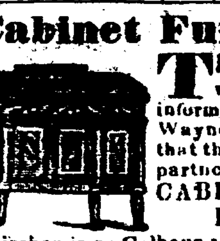
THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.
EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS
Feb. 10th 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.
F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Sing d one at their shop.
JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of leasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.
March 4, '42. 36

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 30, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.
M. SWEETSER,
By F. P. RANDALL.
May 14, 1843. 9w 46

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Joseph S. Lockwood, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed his bill in chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Joseph S. Lockwood, is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Joseph S. Lockwood, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842,) and plead, answer or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 13, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Leonard Holmes. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st day of May, 1142, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that the said Leonard Holmes is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the defendant Leonard Holmes, of the pendency of said bill and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
MRS. PAUL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

State of Indiana, Adams County } ss.
In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure, in Chancery.
Francis D. Lasselle,
vs.
William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.
S. L. RUGG, Cl'k.
May 14, 1842. 46

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.
S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.
LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church.
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jeffords, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.
R. M. LYON.
Fort Wayne, April 1st. 1842. 40

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office
E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jeffords. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R DYKES.
April 15, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*
Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

DRIED FRUIT.—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
May 21, 1842 E. A. CAMPBELL.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres celared, 10 in Timothy.

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st. north of the Bank.
Dec. 20, 1841. 27c

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be furnished to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of Millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.
Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

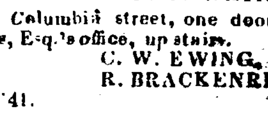
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842. 29o.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41. 9c

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c, *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.
A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Pease. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evan & Hill. } Ft Wayn
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgin, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they *may* rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.
AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort *Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, *Also* several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne*,
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
March 7, 1841. 40c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church
FORT WAYNE, IND.
June 19 1841. 52c

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of *May* next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder.. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation June 2d, 1842.
Samuel Hanna, vs Richard Underwood. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant, by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Richard Underwood of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and velvet caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account. LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN EDVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, lite Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. M Makin, Horatio Gates, John Neal Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will de perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and [illegible] music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office. Address WM. W. SNOWDEN, 109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—16 Large Pages Monthly, (with engravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desirous to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultual Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Coleman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for ..... $3.00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for ..... 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for ... 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,
BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1. 1841, *Rochester N. Y)*

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.
HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed. has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*. (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. New York.
71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and select caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embrodiery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds. post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMBEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 33o

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 22, '41. 27c

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done on short notice.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid *wrappers*, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.
D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H C OMBS,

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMBPELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS, of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞*All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, *done to order*,
GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39tf

1842. 1842. TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleeharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.
PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents, Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by R. W. TAYLOR.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only *partially* cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p-1y

Coopering!..Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayno, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific actions upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 69 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. F Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.
Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A F[illegible] do Huntington,
———aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold [illegible]omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For [illegible] by EVANS & HILL.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge, vs. Jabez Cady, } Foreign Attachment.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Arial Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and she said Dodge having filed [illegible] as required by law, a writ of foreign a[illegible] was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre. Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.
March 23d 1842. 39

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of Pure [illegible] and Pale BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, [illegible] WHISKEY, Holland Gin, Battavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 21, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS—

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

. Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf

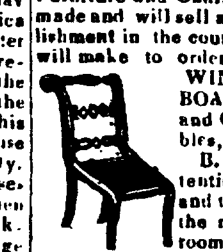
"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRASH.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. He Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and



WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y38

L. P. FERRY, *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. 1y29

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*: one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. *to continue it in this manner*; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

[illegible]stage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45